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The Bombay Gazette.

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Proprietor and Manager.

NOTICE.

BERT WILLISON having severed his connection from my CIRCUS, I am not responsible for any arrangements made by him.

FRANK BROWN,
Proprietor of Frank Brown's Circus.

INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 10 Per Share (Free of Income-Tax), will be paid on and after 4th October, 1892, to the Registered Shareholders of the Company.

GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 26th September, 1892.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 (fifty) Per Share (Free of Income Tax) being at the Rate of 10 Per Cent Per Annum, will be paid on and after the 4th October to the Shareholders of the Company, whose names stood on the Register on the 19th Sept., 1892, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 26th Sept. 1892.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING Co., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS, resident in India, will be held at the Company's Office, 75, Apollo Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th October, 1892, at 4-30 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To elect a Member of Committee.
2nd.—To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Local Committee,
ROBT. BEADLE,
Secretary in Bombay.

Bombay, 28th September, 1892.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS Co., LD.

NOTICE.

IN Accordance with a Resolution passed at the General Meeting of Shareholders held this day, a DIVIDEND at the rate of RUPEES (100) ONE HUNDRED Per Share (Free of Income-Tax), will be payable to the Registered Shareholders at the Office of the Undersigned, No. 75, Apollo street, on and after the 25th instant on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 28th September, 1892.

THE ALBERT PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of October, 1892, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet made up to 30th June, 1892.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 28th September, 1892.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 4th to 8th October, 1892, both days inclusive.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1892.

WITH the Sanction of the Government of India and under the Provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, and of section 4 of Act III of 1881, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite TENDERS for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent of SIXTY-ONE LAKHS and SIXTY-ONE THOUSAND RUPEES (Rs. 61,61,000) for the purpose of repaying to Government a loan of an equal amount bearing interest at 4½ per cent.

The Trustees have fixed a Minimum Rate of 100 per cent under which rate no Tender will be accepted. Allotments will be made to all Tenderers at or over 100 per cent, in full to the highest and rateably to the lowest Tenderers in the event of the amount offered being in excess of that to be issued.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500, or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required. They will be repayable to bearer in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent per annum, payable half yearly.

2 per cent of the amount tendered to be deposited on application.

23 per cent of the amount allotted on MONDAY, 14th November 1892.

And the balance on or before FRIDAY, 31st March, 1893.

But the whole or any part of any accepted Tender may be paid at any time after receipt of notice of acceptance.

The deposit of 2 per cent will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to 3 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, 31st October, 1892, and they will be opened in presence of the Trustees on the following day.

Printed forms of Tenders can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue prior to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may from time to time be owing.

By Order of the Trustees,
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 28th September 1892.

"NEOSOTE."

"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations, Rs. 84.

AGENTS :—
Hummum Street, Fort. ROGERS & Co.

NOTICES.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

THE TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, on Thursday, the 29th September, 1892, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business, viz :—

To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1892.

To declare a Dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those retiring, but who are eligible for re-election.

To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix his or their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th Sept, 1892.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from Thursday, the 22nd, to Thursday, the 29th September, 1892, both days inclusive.

RANGOON PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

THE COMMISSIONERS for the Port of Rangoon, established by an Act of the Governor-General for India in Council, being Act No. XV, of 1879, require the services of an Engineer for the Port of Rangoon. Salary at the rate of Rupees One Thousand per Month for the first twelve months of actual service. Annual increments of salary of Rupees One Hundred per month will be made after the first twelve months if the Commissioners are satisfied with the way in which the work is performed until the salary amounts to Rupees Fifteen Hundred per Month. No allowances over and above his salary are made to the Engineer.

If an Engineer in the service of the Government of India wishes, with the consent of the Government, to obtain the appointment and to retain his claim for pension and leave allowances, in such case, if he is appointed, a deduction of 20 per cent. from his salary will be made and paid to Government. The service is terminable at any time after it has been entered upon by a six months' notice, expiring six months after the date of the notice given by either party to the engagement to the other of a desire so to terminate it.

Passage money from the port of embarkation will be paid by the Commissioners to the Engineer on arrival in Rangoon.

Further particulars concerning the appointment may be had of the Vice-Chairman to the Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon to whom all applications for the appointment must be made on or before the 2nd day of January 1893.

E. DARLINGTON,
Vice-Chairman, Port Commissioners.

Rangoon, The 16th September, 1892.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

(NOTICE No. 6.)

TRAINS ALTERATIONS & ACCELERATION OF MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN NAGPUR, KUTNI, AND ASANSOL, COMMENCING ON AND AFTER 1st October 1892.

MAIN LINE.

THE DOWN MAIL, which now LEAVES NAGPUR at 23-35 will leave at 7-30, and be accelerated, reaching Asansol at 15-15 the following day.

The Down Mixed, which leaves Nagpur at 7-30, will leave at 23-30, and be extended to Asansol, reaching there at 23-51 on the fourth day. (Note this Train will commence running from Nagpur on the night of the 30th September.)

The Down Mixed which leaves Chakardharpur at 4-15 will leave at 14 from the 1st October, and be a continuation of the Down Mixed, leaving Nagpur at 23-30.

The Up Mail which now leaves Asansol at 21-40, will leave at 6-0, and be accelerated to reach Nagpur at 19-35 the following day.

There will be no Up Mail on the 30th from Asansol, but note the New Up Mixed commences running from Asansol at 0-15 on 1st October.

The Up Mixed which leaves Asansol at 6-0 will be altered to leave at 0-15, and be extended to Nagpur

The Up Mixed which leaves Bilaspur at 9-30 will run to Nagpur to old timing on 1st October, but will be discontinued from the 2nd October.

The Up Mail which leaves Bilaspur at 6-15 will leave at 19-47, and be due to reach Kutni at 12-45.

The Down Mail which leaves Kutni at 3-0, will leave at 16-30, and be due to reach Bilaspur at 7-20.

For all Intermediate timings see Time Tables.

The Through Service formed between Bombay and Calcutta VICE VERSA by the above trains is as follows :—

	H. M.		H. M.
Bombay Dep.	7 30	Calcutta, Howrah, Dep	22 0
Nagpur Arr	6 45	Asansol, Arr	5 6
,, Dep.	7 30	,, Dep	6 0
Asansol Arr	15 15	Nagpur Arr	19 35
,, Dep	15 59	,, Dep	20 20
Calcutta, Howrah, Arr.	23 5	Bombay Arr	20 15

A through First and Second Class Carriage in either direction is running between Bombay and Calcutta, and a through Third Class between Nagpur and Calcutta.

A. E. P. GRAVES,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Nagpur, 15th Sept. 1892.

BURMA

POLICE SUPPLY AND CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for SUPPLY and CLOTHING, BURMA, for the supplies entered in the subjoined schedules up to 12 o'clock noon on the 15th December 1892, when the tenders will be opened in the presence of those interested who may choose to attend.

Tenderers must tender for all the supplies entered in the schedules, but may tender for either or both of the schedules.

Tenderers for Schedule No. 1 may also, if they wish, tender for the loading, carriage and delivery of the supplies entered in Schedule No. 1 at the following stations :—Pyinmana, Yamethin, Pyawbwe, Meiktila road, Thedaw, Myittha, Kyaukse, Minbu, Magwe, Pakokku and Myingyan.

Tender forms and particulars regarding the contract and the contract-deed can be obtained on application to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for supply and Clothing, Burma, Rangoon.

Tenders should be enclosed in sealed envelopes, and the superscription "Tender for the supply of rations to the Upper Burma Military Police" should be clearly written on the outside of the envelopes.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, does dot bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

Article.	Probable quantity.	Date of delivery.	Place of delivery.	Earnest money to accompany tender.
SCHEDULE No. 1.	lbs.			Rs.
Atta, dry, ground ...	375,000	From 1st April 1893.	Rangoon.	5,000
Rice, second sort, for Natives ...	200,000			
Wheat	2,882,000			
Dhall, of sorts	315,000			
Ghee, cow's	210,000			
Salt	79,000			
Turmeric	13,000			
Chillies	1,000			
SCHEDULE No. 2.				
Atta, dry, ground ...	750,000		Mandalay	5,000
Rice, second sort, for Natives ...	1,200,000			
Wheat	5,491,000			
Dhall, of sorts	901,000			
Ghee, cow's	450,000			
Salt	151,000			
Turmeric	25,0			
Chillies	2,000			

SCHEDULE No. 3.

Loading, carriage and delivery of the supplies entered in Schedule No. 1 at—

Pyinmana.	Kyaukse.
Yamethin.	Minbu.
Pyawbwe.	Magwe.
Meiktila road.	Pakokku.
Thedaw.	Myingyan.
Myittha.	

By order of the Chief Commissioner,
H. PARKIN, Captain,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing.

Rangoon, The 1st September, 1892.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,

DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,

255, ARTHUR ROAD,

(Near the Railway Station)

CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

ORDINARY.

I am thoroughly satisfied with Mrs. Bond in her method of treatment. It is simple, safe, and sure; and the special care she has shown me during my illness, gains her my entire trust and confidence. Mrs. Bond conscientiously fulfils all that she professes to do, and she willingly undertakes the most intricate cases of any nature whatever with a certainty of success. Should the disease be ever so lengthy and tedious I consider her advice is important. I have found her to be straightforward, honest, and truthful.

My experience of her treatment would be to advise all ladies to consult Mrs. Bond when they feel diffident to see a Medical man as she has safely restored me to perfect health and strength again, and I sincerely wish her every success in life.

ESTHER EDWARDS.

Esplanade Hotel, Bombay, 16th September 1892.

N. B.—Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice GRATIS by letter. A fee of Rs. 1 only is made to maintain establishment for this end.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being are print of two letters to the "Bombay Gazette, and a Lecture by

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Price 8 Annas,

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CHAMPAGNE,
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FOR the last two years this WELL-KNOWN COGNAC FIRM have acquired SECOND RANK in the Official Returns of Brandy Exported from Cognac by over 200 Cognac Firms. This clearly proves that their Brandies are becoming more and more appreciated. During the year 1891 they EXPORTED 238,645 GALLONS.

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Apollo House,

SPECIAL OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.

From PATTISON ELDER & Co., Leith.

THE "GORDON" BRAND.

One Star		Rs. 32	per doz.
Two "	Liqueur	,, 34	"
Three "	do.	,, 36	"
Five "	do.	,, 40	"
Five " Special	do.	,, 42	"

OLD "GLENFARCLAS-GLENLIVET."

One Star		Rs. 28	per doz.
Three "		,, 30	"

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Large Buyers.

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SCANDINAVIAN BEER,

Rs. 15 per Case of three dozen Quarts.

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VALUABLE PLOTS of LAND FOR SALE, on Warden Road, facing the Sea, at some distance from the Mahaluxmee Battery. Apply to

S. & M. N. CHANDABHOY, M.S.A.,
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Victoria Buildings, Fort.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH-BUILT Light and Stylish new and second-hand CARRIAGES by well-known makers, of every description, such as Canoe-Shaped Landous, with Patent hoods, C and Under-Spring Victorias, Eliptic Spring Victorias, Half C-Spring Victorias, Office Broughams, Dog-Carts, Gigs, and Cabriolette, Sets of four-in-hand, Double and Single Harnesses, Whips, and Gram and Grass Machines.

Also best real MOCCA COFFEE in bundles of 7 lbs. each, Rs. 6.

Apply to
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THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for Immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, ex Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder

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GOOD Morning, Gentlemen.—Do you wish to prevent premature death from diseases? Then ask at once for Esenjee's Wonderful Ring. It cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Piles, Liver Complaints within a short period, and rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation and Hysteria, and it keeps the blood free from all diseases by putting it only on the finger of the left hand. I can strongly state as a means of preserving and restoring health it is unequalled, as it has been used by the several European Ladies and Gentlemen with great success, for which I hold several unsolicited testimonials. It is most wonderful discovery of the day. I have no hesitation in stating before the public that an household should not be without it. Its price is also very little, only Re. 1-8, including packing and postage, &c. Apply to

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£1,750,000

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INTEREST ALLOWED :

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS... ..2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—

12 Months	4½ per cent. per Annum.
6 Months	4 " "
3 Months	3 " "

For shorter periods, terms on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

OFFICES—Old Secretariat Apollo Street.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 100,000.

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BRANCHES:
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital and Reserves	Rs. 15,55,867
Working Capital	,, 1,09,38,688

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.

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4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged, awaiting remittal to Europe.

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ACCOUNTS are opened and Receipts issued in two or more names when desired in order that survivors may at once deal with the amount at credit.

DEPOSITS are received also from persons not having current accounts with the Bank.

Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods, and Jewellery, etc.

A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

1st July, 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.

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MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1892.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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12 " " "	5	0	12 " " "	9	0

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STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES, has been very marked, the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded 1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1891 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES
OFFERED BY THE
UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company.

The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.

ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.

Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.

Please apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND,	,,	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,,	2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE." CAPITAL	,,	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

SEND FOR

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT (1891)

OF THE

ORIENTAL

LIFE OFFICE:

A Record of Substantial Progress.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 1891:

2,416 Life Proposals for Rs. 75,40,316.

FUNDS INCREASED LAST YEAR BY

Rs. 8,49,769-6-10.

TOTAL BUSINESS.

Over 347 Lakhs of Rupees.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured for the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY

and remain in India.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay, or any Local Agent throughout India.

NOW READY—6th EDITION,

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, shewing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

R. NORTON,
HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed ..£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to £7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
,, 1880	£833,078
,, 1885	£966,107
,, 1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to £4,546,577

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS... £7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881	£4,673,229	1891	£7,894,357
1886	£5,672,041		

Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,033

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,

Including Postage.

Twelve Months ..... Rs. 26
Six Months ..... ,, 13-8

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OFFICE :—Dorset Street. Whitefriar, London.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,050
Bank of Bengal	40,000	560	all	9 pr. ct.	1,020
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£32
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Nil
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 7,500	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 7½	200 / 195
BackBay Bathg	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	16	92
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,150
Do. New Issue	600	375	625	67½	1,010
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	87
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	600	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	860
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer&Co., Ld.	600	100	70	...	70 nom.
Indian Guarantee Bursary Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	102
Kemp & Co.	5,000	200	175	26	315
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	130
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	...	20
Scandy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	920
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	55
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	Re. 1	18½

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	980
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil. 40	300
Bombay Cotton Press	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	130
Broach Cotton Press Co., Ltd.	600	200	200	16	135
Cobden	600	200	all		220
Coimbatore	500	1,250	1,250	...	300
Eastern	350	1,000	1,000	20 div'd	225
English Press and Printg.	400	250	...	130	1,450
Fort	516	2,500	2,500	Rs. 20	175
French	300	600	all	100	850
Harvey and Sabapathy Press Co., Ld.	450	500	500	50	505
Khangan	750	400	all		1382
Khangan	240	450	450	324	475
Maharashtra Printing Co. and P.C. Ld.	300	500	500	63	130
Mercantile	1,000	100	100	Rs. 40	515
Munmar	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	485
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	285
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	645
Prince of Wales	100	500	500		131½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	410
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	500
Scrab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	135	1,480
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	1,200	250	250	35	445
Volkart	375	200	all	75	210
	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	245

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,140
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	505
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	5	88
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	(	all	9 per ct.	503
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	590
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	405xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	330nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	490
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,155
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,030
Commercial Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct.	730
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		12½	675
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	415
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	457½
David Mill	1,40	500	600	Rs. 20	4-3½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	655
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	515
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	795
Hing u nghat Mill	700	500	500	40	680
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25 Rs. 5	700
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,070
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	600
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,120
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	670
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	217½xd
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	855
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	660
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Maekunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	135
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	7.0
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,160
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,300
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	415
Mahaluxmee Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	460
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,530
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	1.5
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4.50	108	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	160
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	650
Oriental	5,726	625	625	Rs. 12½	455
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,275
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	770
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,115
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	0	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,260
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	580
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	135
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12½	300
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	12½	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	410
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	535xd
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	360
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	755
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,0 0	1,000	...	740
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,0 0	1,000	...	500

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	26	
China Leaf	"	25-12	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	25-8	"
Do. do. now	"	25-4	"
Australia do,	"	25-12	
Bombay do.	"	25-13-6	
English Sovereigns	"	16-4	
Do. Dragons	"	16-5-6	
Bar Silver 17 Bottemores	"	106-7	
Do. 17½ do.	"	105-16	
Carolus Dollars	"	235	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	233-8	"
Aye-France	"	231	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co., 3 p.m.
Bombay National Manufacturing Co., 3 p.m.
New Fachora Manufacturing Co., 4-30 p.m.
Soiree and Sale of Fancy Work, Cathedral High School.
Cricket, Secunderabad vs. Parsees.
Distribution of Prizes, B. V. Artillery.
Frank Brown's Circus, 9 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Savitri entered the dock on Tuesday, and the s. s. Naseri left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Clan Gordon left the dock yesterday.

FOOTBALL.—The Rovers' Challenge Cup Secretaries are reminded that the entries for the Rovers' Association Football Tournament close on Saturday, 8th October.

A FORSAKEN INFANT.—The dead body of a newly-born female child was found, on Tuesday morning, by a Municipal sweeper, at Northbrook Street. The matter being reported to the Coroner the body was ordered to be disposed of.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held this afternoon, at the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, at 5-30, when the following papers will be read :—"Notes on a Visit to the Islands of Rodrigues, Mauritius, and Reunion," by Rear-Admiral W. R. Kennedy ; "On New and little known Butterflies from the Indo-Malayan Region," by L. de Niceville, F.E.S., C.M.Z.S. ; and "Description of a New Toad from Travancore," by G. A. Boulanger.

WADHWAN NEWS.—Monday last, says a local correspondent, was a gala day as H. H. the Thakore Saheb returned to his capital restored to full vigour of health after a long stay of nearly four months at Poona and Bombay. Since his accession to the gadi after the demise of his late lamented brother H. H. Daji Raj in the very prime of youth, the health of our present ruler began to decline. This year also H.H. Balasinaji had a severe attack, but now he is restored to health. Several of the leading shetdias went as far as Ahmedabad to offer a cordial welcome and warm congratulations to the Thakore Saheb. Arches were erected in several places, whereon expressions of welcome were displayed. The whole city was decorated with bunting and evergreens. All the public institutions were closed in honor of his Highness' arrival.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A CENTENARIAN.—An inquest was held yesterday morning, at Dhurramsey Street, Jail Road, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, on the body of a Hindu woman, named Sai, aged about 100 years. The deceased was a basket weaver, and was very feeble and deaf. On the 11th instant she was going along the Jail Road, when a hackney victoria came from behind, and, knocking her down, ran over. The deceased was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she was detained for some days, and then allowed to go home. At about 8 o'clock, on Tuesday evening, Sai died. A verdict of death from injuries received by being knocked down by a hackney victoria was recorded.

THE ARMY, NAVY, AND CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Ld.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of a new illustrated catalogue from the Army, Navy and Civil Service Co-operative Society, Ld., Apollo Bunder. The book before us contains 528 pages, all descriptive of the various branches of trade the Society caters for. The catalogue is complete, and the prices are moderate considering the low rate of exchange. Having so complete a stock the Society feel confident they can cater for India as favourably as any trading community. Heads of families and secretaries of clubs and regimental messes might do worse than send to the Army, Navy, and Civil Service Co-operative Society, Ld., for a copy of their catalogue. The letter-press and general get-up of the book are creditable, and the volume also contains a handy index of reference to the various heads of trade the Society has dealings in.

CONFIDENCE BETRAYED.—Inspector Good yesterday placed, before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, one Kunjoo Guju on a charge of the theft of a purse, containing Rs. 188, belonging to Bhugwandai Jugga, living at Pargal, and another. It appeared that the accused Kunjoo used to go to the house of the complainant to cook and have his meals there. He knew where the complainant kept his money. On Monday night the accused took his meals at the complainant's house, and went out with him, and ate the door open. According to a previous arrangement the second accused Devidin came after they had left the place, and made off with the bag as directed by the first accused. He was arrested the following morning, when he made a clean breast of the whole matter. Both the accused pleaded guilty to the charge, but the second accused said that he had been put up by his friend to commit the theft. His Worship convicted both the accused and sentenced them each to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

A QUESTION OF PUBLIC HEALTH.—At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Narayan Raghunath, was at the instance of Mr. James Smith, Acting Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, charged with having made an encroachment upon the water-course at Bhoiwada, Parel, contrary to Section 258 of the Bombay Municipal Act. Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, solicitors, prosecuted, and Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Brown and Muir, solicitors, defended the accused. Mr. Crawford proved by evidence that there was a water-course naturally made for the running of rain water in that locality for years past, and that the accused by building a wall over it obstructed its flow, and the water spreading over the adjoining lower ground caused sickness amongst the residents of that place. Mr. Brown, for the defence contended that it was his private ground, and as such his client was entitled to have the embankment made. He cited several cases, both here and in London, where the waters of the river passed through private gardens and fields, and the learned counsel argued that such water-courses cannot be called drains. The Magistrate observed that he was of opinion that the accused had acted contrary to the Municipal Act by encroaching upon the water-course, and thereby causing public annoyance. His Worship, therefore, convicted and fined him Rs. 25.

THE GOLDEN GANG.—The case in which Pitamber Rowji and four others stand charged by Acting Superintendent Nolan with cheating in respect of sundry articles of wearing appael, &c. valued at about Rs. 900, the property of Ladooram Sardarmul, particulars of which have previously been reported in these columns, was brought to a close yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate. The first accused appeared to have taken a prominent part in the offence, but in consideration of his having, at a subsequent stage of the proceedings, rendered valuable aid to the police in tracing the other accused, the Magistrate sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment only. The second and third accused being the principal offenders, were each sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment, and ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 300 each, in default of which to undergo three months' further rigorous imprisonment ; the fourth and fifth accused being aiders and abettors in the commission of the crime, were each sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The Magistrate directed that Rs. 300 of the fine, if paid, were to be handed over to the complainant in consideration of a portion of the stolen property not being forthcoming.

INSANITY AND SUICIDE.—Yesterday morning, Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest, at Abdul Rehman Street, on the body of a Parsee, named Dhunjibhoy Nanabhoy, aged about 68 years. The deceased was a retired carpenter, and lived with his family at the above locality. The deceased had been suffering from unsound mind for the last three years. On Tuesday evening, at about 6 o'clock, he sent his wife to bring him a cup of *conjee*, and while she was away, the deceased jumped out of a window on the second floor of his house, from a height of about 32 feet. Acting Inspector Clarkson was informed of the occurrence and he immediately repaired to the scene. The deceased was picked up dead. Meherbai, the widow of the deceased, said :—The deceased was a *sutar*. Since the last three years he was not in a sound state of mind, and consequently left his occupation. Our son supported us all. On Tuesday evening, I lighted the lamps, when the deceased was sitting in the front room. He asked me to bring him a cup of *conjee*. He was then in his usual state. I went to the kitchen to prepare it, when I heard an alarm outside the house. I returned to the front room, when I was informed that the deceased had fallen out of the window. On coming downstairs I saw the deceased in a dying state, and he died immediately. Dr. Bejonjee corroborated the statement as to the deceased being in an unsound state of mind. A Borah shop-keeper, living opposite the deceased's house, stated that, on Tuesday evening, at about 6 or 6-30 o'clock, he heard a noise of something falling in the street, and on looking out he saw the deceased lying on the ground. The jury returned a verdict of suicide by jumping out of a window on the second floor, while in an unsound state of mind.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE MANMAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE tenth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday morning, at the registered office of the company, at Khoja Monolla, when Mr. Mooljeebhoy Jewraj was in the chair. The following is the directors' report and audited balance sheet of profit and loss account for the year ending 30th June, 1892:—The directors observe that this year there was an increase of competition in the press factories in Dhulia. However, your directors think the result was more satisfactory than might have been expected. During the season in the month of March last, a fire took place in the Challisgaon press factory, and the work of pressing had in consequence been stopped. The press is being completed, and the company had therefore to incur loss on account of the stoppage of pressing business during the season. Notwithstanding the said unforeseen accident the company's nett earnings of this year is Rs. 42,844-2-9. Out of the profits of this year your directors have transferred Rs. 6,400 to the building account, and Rs. 4,200 to the engine and machinery account. The balance of profit and loss account leaves a disposable balance of Rs. 33,098-15-10, out of which your directors recommend that Rs. 32,000 be appropriated in paying a dividend of Rs. 30 per share, i.e., at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, and to carry forward Rs. 1,098-15-10. The company's factories at Dhulia, Challisgaon, and Kutobgaon have been insured for Rs. 1,49,000, excluding engines, boilers, and presses. Your directors have bought in the month of August last an engine for the Challisgaon Ginning Factory for Rs. 8,500. According to article 62 of the association of the company Mr. Mooljee Jewraj retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

At the request of the shareholders the following supplementary clause was added to the above report :—That the dividend be raised from Rs. 30 to Rs. 32-8-0 and that Rs. 4,400 and not Rs. 6,400 be transferred to the building account, and that Rs. 2,700 instead of Rs. 4,200 to the engine and machinery account. After adopting the directors' report and supplementary clause a dividend at the rate of Rs. 32-8, per share, was declared payable on and after the 6th proximo. Mr. Mooljeebhoy Jewraj, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director of the company, and Mr. Framji Temuljee was re-appointed an auditor of the company, and his remuneration was raised to Rs. 150. The shareholders tendered a special vote of thanks to the directors and agents of the company for the successful and profitable management of the company. After the distribution of flowers, garlands, and the usual compliment to the chairman the meeting was dispersed.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY.

THE ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon, at their registered office No. 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Mr. E. Muller, the chairman of the board of directors presided. The following directors' report and audited balance-sheet of profit and loss account for the year ending 30th June last was submitted before the meeting and unanimously carried :—The cotton crop has not been so large as in 1891, but your company's presses turned out 95,192 bales against 76,758 bales last year. The press rate in Dhoolia was reduced considerably in the middle of the season, on account of competition. The net profits derived amount to Rs. 83,260-6-1, which the directors propose to divide as follows, viz. :—To pay a dividend of Rs. 100 per share, free of income-tax, Rs. 45,000 ; to place to credit of depreciation account, Rs. 25,000; to place to credit of reserve fund, Rs. 12,500; to carry forward balance, Rs. 760-6-1—total Rs. 83,260-6-1. Owing to the illness of Mr. M. B. de Quadros, the company's auditor, the directors asked Mr. Pestonjee Sorabjee Kharegbat to audit your accounts. Mr. Vijbucundas Atmaram retires by rotation from the board, but is eligible for re-election. You will have to appoint an auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration. The company's building, stores, engines, boiler, and small machinery are insured for Rs. 3,15,500. After adopting the above report a dividend at the rate of Rs. 100 per share was declared payable on and after the 29th instant. Mr. Vijbucundass Atmaram, who retired from the board, was re-elected a director of the company. The appointment of Mr. Pestonji S. Kharegbat, as an auditor of the company, in place of Mr. M. B. de Quadros made by the board was confirmed, and Mr. Pestonji S. Kharegbat was re-appointed an auditor for the ensuing year. His remuneration was fixed at Rs. 250. A vote of thanks to the secretaries, treasurers, and directors was accorded for the satisfactory manage ment of the company. The usual vote of thanks to the chairman brought the meeting to a close.

PRANE BROWNS CIRCUS.

THIS Circus has arrived in Bombay, and will commence their season to-night. From an early hour yesterday morning, Mr. Brown with a large number of workpeople, were hard at work in erecting the pavilion, and arranging the tiers of seats, as well as fixing up the accommodation for the animals. That success has always attended Mr. Brown and his merry troupe is evidenced by the numerous press notices from all the cities and towns he has visited, which speak highly of their performances. A novel introduction, which has never yet been seen in Bombay, is the water pantomime. After an interval the ring is covered with waterproof canvas sheets, rustic bridges, and diminutive islands are "planted around," and at a signal the sluices are opened, and in less than a minute the whole arena is flooded. The educated ducks and geese and little boats and canoes, appear on the water, and the scene is highly entertaining. Mr. Brown possesses a stud of highly-trained horses and ponies, and a batch of clever dogs. The equestrians, both ladies and gentlemen, execute astonishing and difficult feats with that ease and grace which removes all sensation of danger. An interesting addition to the animals is a South African zebra, which has been completely tamed, and made to perform. The comic element comprises ten of the most original and mirth-provoking clowns. Mr. Brown, as a clown, is a host in himself, and possesses infinite humour. From the formidable "couriers," which are being circulated freely throughout Bombay, the circus bids fair to be a success, and coming as it does after the dull season, is sure to draw crowded houses.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE ordinary weekly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee. There were also present Mr. Grattan Geary, the Hon'ble Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. Javerilal U. Yajnik, A. M. Dharamsi, A. G. Viegas, K. M. Shroff, K. N. Kabraji, and K. Balchandra.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Committee considered letter No. 14037, dated 24th instant, from the Commissioner, forwarding letter No. 2123, dated 23rd idem, from the Chief Accountant, reporting the sale of a further lot of Four per cent. Government Paper (Rs. 80,000) belonging to the surplus cash deposit account at 104¼ per cent., and requesting sanction to further sales not exceeding Rs. 5,00,000 to meet expenditure on loan works, &c. Suggesting that with a view to avoid frequent applications for such sanction, the Committee might authorise the sales from time to time of Government Paper limiting such sale on a single occasion to Rs. 2,00,000, and provided that every such sale is reported within seven days.

The necessary sanction was given.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

The Committee then considered the "review" drafted by Mr. Barrow, the Secretary, of the administration report of the Municipal Corporation for the year 1891-92. The review, which the chairman said was an able *resumé* of the administration report, was considered para. by para., and was unanimously adopted, a few verbal alterations having been made at the suggestion of members. It was resolved to forward the review to the Corporation.

The Committee then adjourned.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

THE following will be the sides to-day. Kick-off 5 p.m. sharp :—

WHITE.	Back	COLOURS.
C St Paul		J Fido
J W E Donaldson	½	T Reed
A Walpole (capt)		J Waller
C B Winter		P F Fischer
W Sutherland	½	G F Lund
T L Roberts		G Kelly
J E P White		E T Tudor (capt)
F C Fido		G J L Home
J W Roberts		G A Leslie
E C Richards		V Brown
F H P Blodwell	Forwards	P G Clark
H Sealy		N J Stabb
C Simmonds		A S Capper
J Fido		J H Murray
A Hawkins		H Payne-Gallwey
		O Da Costa

ACCORDING to Dr. Daremberg, the latest French authority, 14 grains of citric acid to the quart of water is fatal to the cholera germ. Any solution of not less strength than this, flavoured with lemon juice and sugar, or sugar alone, will make a simple, cheap, and effective anti-cholera lemonade.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the court yesterday, when the following matters were heard.

RE RANJEE NATHA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Starling, for the insolvent, moved for a postponement of his client's examination for a week, remarking that the opposing creditor, Dharsey Naranjee, was not represented by counsel, and that the matter would not be reached that day. The name of the opposing creditor was called, but there being no answer, a week's postponement was granted.

RE RAMKISSON NANDOO.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga, for one of the adjudicating creditors, appeared to argue against a rule nisi obtained by the insolvent, requiring the adjudicating creditors to show cause why the order of adjudication should not be revoked. Mr. Manker, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga, appeared for Sir Charles Forbes and Co., the opposing creditors. Mr. Russell, on behalf of the insolvent, appeared in support of the rule. After hearing the arguments of counsel, his Lordship discharged the rule.

RE MANSUKHRAM SOBHARAM.

Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga, for the insolvent, moved for a rule nisi, requiring the creditors to show cause why the order of adjudication, made on the 23rd March last, should not be revoked. His Lordship granted a rule returnable on the first Wednesday after the October vacation.

RE ALEXANDER MELLICAN FILBERT.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

RE GOVINDJEE VALLABDASS.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for the insolvent, moved for three months' extension of the interim order on the ground that his client was assisting the Official Assignee to recover outstandings. His Lordship granted the application.

RE NARANJEE MATHURADAS.

Mr. J. E. Modi, for the Official Assignee, moved for an order, under section 86 of the Insolvency Act, requiring the insolvent to show cause why judgment should not be entered up against his property. His lordship granted the application.

RE A. LASSASSO.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule.

RE BHUGWANDAS NAROTUMDAS.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices.

RE TAJUDIN MAHOMED HOOSEIN.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order, saying that he was told the insolvent's wife had given notice of her intention to oppose the application.

The Judge : She would not be benefited by sending her husband to jail.

Mr. Manker said her object in opposing the application was to force insolvent to grant her a divorce, which he was willing to grant later on.

Aminabee, wife of the insolvent, was called. Appearing in person, she said she opposed the application on the ground that there was no one to support. Having read her affidavit, his Lordship saw no reason to withhold an interim order, which was granted.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—WEDNESDAY.

(Before Khan Bahadur HORMUSJEE DADABHOY, Fourth Judge.)

SUIT AGAINST AN EX-MUNICIPAL COUNCILLOR.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER VS. NOWROJI BYRAMJI SUNTOOK.

In this case the plaintiff sued to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 582-13-2 being the amount of eight Municipal bills collected by Manekji Adarjee Jamoola, who had been accepted as a probationer for a ward-clerkship, and who had absconded from Bombay after embezzeling the amount of the bills. Mr. Suntook and Jamoola had entered into a bond with the Municipal Commissioner, and one of the conditions of the bond was that Jamoola "should from time to time pay to the officer duly authorised to receive the same all monies which might come to his hands." Jamoola failed to fulfil the condition, and hence this suit against Mr. Suntook, as he had stood as a guarantor for Jamoola.

Mr. Crawford of the firm of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland and Bayley appeared for the Municipality, Mr. Cama of the firm of Messrs. Thakurdass, Dharamsey and Cama appeared for the defendant.

On the last occasion Mr. Anderson had not concluded his argument in Municipal Commissioner's favour day, Mr. Cama proceeded to make further remarks on behalf of his client. He said that the case would not have arisen but for the gross negligence on the part of the Municipal authorities. They had failed to keep proper check on Manockjee Adarjee and they had given him every facility for defalcating the amount which the defendant was sued for. Mr. Cama said that the first bill was paid on the 19th of January 1889, and it was issued up to the 17th of January 1889. If the Municipal authorities had followed the regular course the fraud would have been detected on the 19th of January. Whereas it had not been detected for a considerable time. Mr. Cama strongly complained of the absence of proper and sufficient safe guards on the part of the Municipality which encouraged Manockjee Adarjee to continue the practise of defrauding the Municipality. If the authorities were vigilant they would have discovered the fraud at once. Three other bills came under the same argument, while a fifth one fell under another set of objection. Mr. Cama said that the bill was not paid in full. It was not a properly receipted bill. As a rule the rate-payers were not allowed to pay half the amount of the bill. This being contradictory to the regular system the Municipal Commissioner could hold the rate-payer liable to make good the amount of the bill. The Municipality had certainly a recourse against the rate payer and not against the defendant in respect of the bill, the rate payer being the principal debtor.

His Honour : The principle debtor is Manockjee.

Mr. Cama admitted that he stood corrected, but he contended that the Municipality should sue the rate-payer. Two other bills also fell under the above category, the same irregularity having been perpetrated in regard to them. The last bill was not made in the regular order. It was of G ward, where the accused was not deputed to collect bills. He should be rendered liable only for the bills of his own ward. After the Hakim defalcation case, the defendant had no desire to continue as a guarantor for Manekji Aderjee, but he did not put his intention into execution as the Commissioner assured the Corporation that he had taken steps to prevent such defalcations again taking place. Mr. Cama asked his Honour to dismiss the suit with costs.

Mr. Crawford pointed out that there was no obligation on the part of the authorities to account for the fraud committed by Manockjee Adarjee. A common-sense view was a legal view, and the former showed that Mr. Suntook was bound to indemnify the Municipality against the consequences of dishonesty or fraud on the part of Manockjee Adarjee, who was not at all tempted to embezzle the monies by any negligence on the part of the Municipality. The arguments put forward by Mr. Anderson, whom Mr. Crawford complimented for having been gifted with lively imagination, were impracticable. If his arguments were held valid, the Municipal bill collectors' department business would come to a dead-lock. The defendant was bound to fulfill the terms of the bond passed by him to the Municipality. After commenting upon the evidence adduced in this case, and after citing legal authorities bearing on the case Mr. Crawford asked his Honour to pass a decree in favour of the Municipality.

His Honour : Do you wish me to make a reference to the High Court, Mr. Cama,

Mr. Cama : We shall be quite satisfied with your Honour's decision.

His Honour announced his intention of pronouncing judgment on the 14th proximo.

GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

THE following were the results of the sports held in the Marine Lines ground yesterday evening :—

TENT PEGGING.

Horses.

Reddie	1
Stewart	2

Ponies.

Fischer	1
Ellis	2

JUMPING.

Horses.

Reddie	
H Symons	

Ponies.

Wyndham	
Proctor	

BAREBACK RACE

Proctor	
Gallwey	

STICK, BALL, AND BUCK

Steel	
Stewart	

TO CORRECT THE LIVER, is the best medical advice that can be given. For this, what better remedy is there than FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, MADON, SONS & CO., Fort, Bombay.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

A LITTLE SCHEME OF REFORM.

SAYS the "Indian Spectator" :—Mr. Samuel Digby's proposal as to the Secretary of State for India being paid partly by England is so very reasonable that we cannot see how it can possibly be negatived. In the hands of the worthy nobleman to whom Mr. Digby has left his proposal, and whom it is not at all difficult to identify, it ought to have a fair chance. And with so many friends of India in the Lower House, including our own representative, the little scheme of reform is sure to be welcomed. As a measure of relief it is the merest nibble Mr. Digby has attempted. But the principle is large enough all the same.

THE TANSA TABLET.

The "Rast Goftar" observes :—The Corporation is to be congratulated on its good sense in finally abandoning the idea of puting up a self-eulogistic tablet either at Tansa or in the Municipal Office in commemoration of the great water-work, and in praise of its projectors, contractors and engineers. Mr. Mehta's good sense had much to do with the abandonment of the idea, and by deciding to state only the broad undisputed facts relating to the work the Corporation has wisely allowed it to speak for itself. If Tansa will continue to supply as pure and abundant a quantity of water as has been promised, future generations will be in need of no monument in brass, stone or marble to extol the wisdom and enterprise of the Civic Fathers of to-day who have brought it about. And the gratitude of our children's children will be all the more keen when they will reflect that no heritage of debt has been left to them for payment on account of the blessing they will enjoy.

GOVERNMENT AND THE UNIVERSITY.

The "Gujerati" writes :—It is not a little strange that critucs of native political movements often forget the very principles they preach. Mr. Lee-Warner's general thesis that it is unadvisable to transplant occidental institutions into the East irrespective of the historical environment of the Assiatic races is unassailable and the difference of opinion begins only when one is called upon to answer how and when this principle is to be applied or relaxed. European Universities are self-governing institutions and Government propose to convert the local University into a similar body by transferring all the financial burdens from their shoulders to its own. Now it should be remembered that

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GOLD BROOCHES.—A select assortment of the newest designs in Lace and Fichu Brooches, all Gold, or set with Diamonds, Rubies, Pearls, Emeralds, Sapphires, and every variety of gems. All Gold Horse Shoes from Rs. 12. Fancy patterns set with Pearls, from Rs. 17. Diamond Brooches from Rs. 30.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

SUTTON'S SEEDS.—Just received in Fancy Tin Boxes, Vegetable, at Rs. 4-8, 8-12 and 18. FLOWER at Rs. 4-8, 6-12, and 8-12.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

MONEY RETURNED IF THE TEA IS NOT APPROVED.—To have a really Good Cup of Tea try our Ceylon "Rose Pekoe." The Tea is specially manufactured, and we are quite confident that it will meet with the entire approval of all the Tea Connoisseurs. With a view to give it a wide circulation, the Price is fixed on a very narrow margin of profit, viz., Re. 1-8 per lb.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

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INDIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION (Late W. I. R. A.)—Competitions OPEN to ALL INDIA between 15th September and 31st December, 1892. Reduced Fees for the Army. Special Matches for Ladies, the Army, and the Volunteers. Prizes Rs. 6,020 and 3 Medals. For Prospectus apply to D. PODUMJEE, Esq., Hony. Secy., Poona.

A YOUNG EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN wishes to live with an English Private Family. Fort or Causeway preferred. Apply "VISITOR," care of this Office.

LOST.—A SHARE CERTIFICATE, No. 1078, of the Manockji Petit Manufacturing Co. All persons are warned gainst the use of it in any manner. —Jamnabhai Munsookbhai.

FOR SALE.—A Stylish turn-out, a DOG-CART, Madras made, by Simpson and Co., with a Horse in Harness, complete. Apply to M. E. MISTREE, 23, Church Gate Street.

AUCTION SALE of SUPERIOR OIL-PAINTINGS, OLEOGRAPHS, WATER COLORS, &c., by eminent makers, also Valuable Furniture, &c., at Meadow Street, Fort, TO-DAY, at 1 P.M.

MR. A. BOYYIE, Armourer Sergeant, 7th Dragoon Guards, at Muttra, says:—Will you kindly send me two boxes of MOTIWALA'S PILE SPECIFIC for I think it is doing me a deal of good.—Motiwala's Too-h Powder I find very good.

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MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, will RE-OPEN on 3rd October next. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Terms Moderate. Early applications, addressed to "PROPRIETORS," Poona Hotel, Poona, requested.

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THE PATENT EUPHONIUMS, with 6 metal tunes and case complete, Rs. 40, with 4 bells Rs. 55, and with drum Rs. 55; extra Tunes Rs. 18 per dozen. —STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

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WANTED, a JUNIOR CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, Hindoo or Parsi. Good handwriting indispensable. Preference given to one knowing Shorthand. Apply by letter to "No. X.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, First-Class PRESSMAN, accustomed to Wharfdales. Address "N.," care of this Office.

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SIMLA JAMS.—Fresh supply of Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry Gooseberry, Apricot, Citron and Quince.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

FREE.—Complete ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE is now ready, Post free, with order forms and envelopes on application.—The ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY of INDIA, Ld., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

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FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted to Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.
TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.
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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.
WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months, applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles, or for dox. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S GUARANTEED OINTMENT.
CURE FOR LEPROSY, ETC.
This is the only specific yet discovered for the radical cure of Lepra and other obstinate Skin diseases. Price Rs. 3 and for complete cure Rs. 5, packing extra.
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Sole Agent in India,
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CALCUTTA.
N.B.—I am guarantee, and I must refund the total amount paid for if the above "Hair Dye" ointment fail to give entire satisfaction.

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 28.

An advance of 3-16 per cent. in Four per cent. Rupee Securities, and a reduction of ¼ per cent., in the market rates of discount on short London Bills, and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at one and 2⅛ per cent., respectively, are the only financial changes advised by Reuter's London telegram of last evening. The price of Bar Silver still remained at 38⅛d. per oz., but, in New York, the metal was ¼ cent lower, at 83⅜ cents per oz. with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·87 dollars. Coal Freight to Bombay, via the Canal, had been advanced to 12s. per ton.

The Wheat Market was firm at an advance of ½d. per cental in No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool, at 6s 3½d., Ex-Quay; White Delhi being unchanged in value. Linseed was also firm, but both spot and arrival quotations for Bombay Seed were unaltered.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet yesterday; Surats quiet; and Arrivals dull, the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, without any East Indians. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals 1-32d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 13-64d. for September-October deliveries, and 4 9-32d. for January-February. The day's Imports were 3,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm.

A decline of 1-16 cent took place in the price of ready Cotton in New York yesterday, and December Futures were 9 points lower, returning to last Friday's quotations of 7·69 cents. The Receipts at the United States Ports were 25,000 bales, and the total figures for the new season so far compare as follows with those of the two preceding years:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Tuesday's Receipts...	25,000	46,000	47,000
Three days' do.....	73,000	142,000	142,000
Since 1st Sept.	334,000	648,000	723,000

There has been a resumption of activity in our local Cotton Market, in which exporters and the Mills have participated to about the same extent, 5,200 bales altogether having changed hands in a steady market, and on the basis of previous rates. Shippers have bought 750 Damargaum, at Rs. 184; 900 Ojein, at Rs. 172½; and 200 Akola, at Rs. 172; and they have contracted for 500 *Fully Good* Barsee, for March delivery, at Rs. 191; and 300 Bengals, of the same grade, for Feb uary delivery, at Rs. 165. Local spinners have taken 1,100 bales of Bhownugger, at Rs. 169-7½; 200 each of Wudwan, Ojein, Oomra, and Veerumgaum, at Rs. 173, all round; and 50 Khangaum, at Rs. 175; and they have con racted for 600 Julgaum, for January delivery, at Rs. 179 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—These markets have been steady in tone, with a moderate business passing in both, the only change in quotations being in that for *Linseed*, which is half an anna higher, at Rs. 7-12-6 to Rs. 7-15-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	521	bales.
Wheat.....	6,920	cwt.
Linseed	2,103	,,
Rapeseed	3,832	,,
Poppyseed.....	538	,,
Castoroed.....	2,098	,,
Rice	1,700	,,

FREIGHTS are steadier, and for forward loading there is little tonnage offering. Business has been done for Antwerp, for October shipment, at 10s. 6d. to 10s. 9d. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—Business in this market has been very limited to-day. Bank Demand, at 1s. 2 21-32d. was available for a short time during the day, but was lost before the close. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 2⅞d. has been the rate for the mail; 1s. 2 25-32d. for October delivery; and 1s. 2⅞d. for next year, and Bank Telegraphic has been obtainable, at 1s. 2⅞d., from the middle of November transfer, and at 1s. 2 21-32d. for late December, and next year. For ready business closing quotations were as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand .....1s. 2 5-8d.		per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 2 19-32d.		,,
Do. 3 months' sight .....1s. 2 21-32d.		,,
Credits do. .....1s. 2⅞d.		,,
Francs do. .....1·55¼		,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been rather weak to-day, and rates for Fours receded ¼ per cent. from last evening's quotations; but before the close 1-16 per cent. of this was recovered, the market leaving off at 105⅝ for Money and the 30th; and 104 15-16 for the October account. 102, nominal, is still quoted for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES have been dull as to business, though generally steady in rates, and the only changes we have to note this evening are an advance of Rs. 10 in Luckmidas Cotton Mill shares; and of Rs. 5 in Manockji Petit; and a rise of Rs. 5 in Munmur Press, at our revised quotations.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 29.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Testamentary Suits.

24-91—Payne, G and S—Lady Janbai vs Moosa Tharia—Little, P. N and B—(Part heard.)
10-92—Edgelow, and G—Fakirchund Premchand and others vs Bai BhimabaiNaikin—H S Dekshit.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)
For dismissal in Chambers under Rule 74 A.
1472-66—Ackland, P and B—Chartered Bank of India A and China vs Jewajee Manockjee.
1481-66—Leathes—The Bombay City Bank vs Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.
1488-66—Keir, R and P—The Delhi and London Bank vs Mahomed Dhurrumsay and others.
1546-66—Kelly and Co—The Bank of Bombay vs Mody Ruttonjee Rupjee and others.
1547-66—Kelly and Co—The Bank of Bombay vs Curruchund Premchund.
1552-66—Crawford and H—A H Campbell and others vs Ardaseer Merwanjee.
1556-66—Leathes—F Martin and others vs Walla Laljee.
1559-66—Kelly and Co—The Bank of Bombay vs Jamsetjee Cursetjee and others.
To speak to the Minutes of the order and Decrees.
178-92—Ardesir, H and D—N C Macleod vs Vussonbai—M H Khan.
27-90—Bai hunker and K—Kublibai vs Javerbai—Chitnis M and M.
235-90—Chitnis, M and M—Javerbai vs Kublibai and another—Bnaishunker and K.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.
617-91—Little, S, N and B—Dadabhoy Dajeebhoy Baria vs Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Baria—Ardesir, H and D—Part heard.
615-91—J C Cama—Hormusjee Fakeerjee and another vs Pirozshaw Ruttonjee Sagoo—Brown and M.
515-90—M N Saklatwala—Bhugwandas Ramjee vs Dagdu Essoo—H S Dikshit.
For Further Directions on Commissioner's Report.
212-89—Mansukhlal, D and J—The Hon'ble F L Latham and others vs Gangjee Akhai and another—Tyabjee, D and J.
40-91—Balkrishna and P—Rahimtoola Jan Mahomed vs Moosa Joosub.
Postponed Long Causes.
205-92—Little, S, N and B—Goverdhundas Purmanundas and another vs Ballajee Appajee Naltora Gowli—In person.
321-91—Janardhan and A—Charles A Turner vs Abdool Kader Hajee Abdula and others—T A Bland.
337-91—Naun and H—Hari Dwarkajee Thakur vs The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay—Crawford, B and Co.
250-92—In person—Mahomedally Ebrahimjee vs Sittiba Tenalli.
306-91—Edgelow and G—Heerjee Ookerda and others vs Tricumjee Shewjee and others—P, G and S, Crawford, B and Co. T, D and C.
448-92—K D Shroff—Dossabhoy Hormusjee Patel and others vs Manockbai and others—K D Shroff.
206-92—Little, S, N and B—Goverdhundas Purmanandas vs Vittoo Appajee Gowli.
301-92—Roughton and B—The Bombay Tramway Company, Limited, vs Arthur Francis Soundy—Pestonjee R. and S.
149-92—Bhalshunker and K—Charles Agnew Turner vs Thucker Vussonjee Nandjee and others—Pestonjee, R and K, Crawford, B and Co., and Chitnis, M and M.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

SEPTEMBER 28.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.
GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cables, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Tenoriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.
At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.
Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.
Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou is temporarily prohibited.
Mauritius mail closes at Zanzibar at or about noon, on Friday, the 30th instant.
The Bangkok-Saigon line right.
Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi, at 10 a.m., on Thursday, the 29th inst.
The Mouloucia route to Siam interrupted (locality unknown.)

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

APLIN—September 23, at Trichinopoly, the wife of Lieut S L Aplin, Burma Commission, of a daughter.
COULTHARD—September 23, at St. Stephen's Parsonage, Kidderpur, the wife of the Rev H R Coulthard, of a daughter.
KEEGAN—September 20, at Indore, the wife of D F Keegan, M D, of a daughter.
PARTRIDGE—September 23, at Darjiling, the wife of T Partridge, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BUSH—CARDEW—September 21, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev C Moore, Chaplain of Saugor, assisted by the Rev J Scobell, Chaplain of Mussoorie, the Rev Herbert Wheler Bush, Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, Chaplain of Delhi, to Edith Cornelia, daughter of G S Cardew, esq, J P, M D, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bengal Army (Retired), of 19, St James's Square, Bath, England.

DEATHS.

FASKEN—September 13, at Murree, from cholera, Captain E J N Fasken, 3rd Sikhs, Punjab Frontier Force, the eldest son of Major-General E F Fasken, Madras Staff Corps.
HADEN—September 25, at the General Hospital, Madras Richard Haden, Esq, aged 56 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1892.

WE have already referred to the chief features of Mr. Acworth's Administration Report for the eventful year ending on 30th last March. The far more voluminous, if not too voluminous, accompaniments to that report deserve attention in their turn, for they give, often in considerable detail, the departmental history of the Municipal administration of the year. The Revenue Department, on which all others depend, naturally holds the first place. But as we have already touched on the subject of finance, it is not necessary to dwell on Mr. S. N. Cooper's report at any length. It is interesting to note that the Municipal Fund has profited appreciably by the sums realised on loan and other surplus funds investments. The interest on this head, which was estimated to yield one lakh, amounted to one lakh and sixty-five thousand. The sale of over two lakhs of Port Trust four per cent. Bonds, bought at Rs. 99¼, realised Rs. 102⅔, while nearly six lakhs of Government Paper, purchased at Rs. 99⅜ to Rs. 104 were sold at Rs. 105 to 107. These operations yielded a profit of over Rs. 34,000. This considerable increment of revenue was realised by advancing from current receipts the sums required for expenditure on loan works, the Loan Funds being kept invested and the interest-bearing deposits left untouched for as long a period as possible, the securities being sold when favourable opportunities offered. In this way, two lakhs and-a-half of the Building Fund invested in Government Paper, which in the ordinary course would have been sold, and the money expended, in 1890-91, was only sold in the beginning of 1892, advances being made meanwhile for the works from current receipts. The Government Paper, purchased at a fraction over Rs. 98, was sold for more than Rs. 106, realising a profit of about Rs. 20,000, besides over Rs. 8,000 on account of interest at 4 per cent. Extra interest, amounting to nearly Rs. 32,000, was realised on the Tansa Loan account. The Auditors' Report, which forms the final chapter of the bulky volume, states that the work of auditing entails daily attendance averaging from six to seven hours. The work has greatly increased, involving as it does the examination of the whole of the tens of thousands of vouchers and papers, the comparison of the day-book with the general ledger, the subsidiary ledgers, the journal, the bank receipts for deposits, the investments of loans, the building and fire insurance funds, with a view to ascertain that they are all correct and in order. The Accountant-General, not unnaturally, considers the system which entails such endless details, open to objection, inasmuch as it renders the task of controlling the ultimate results difficult. The fact is, however, that the system was adopted with the sanction of Government, and the ramifications which are objected to were considered to be necessary when they were instituted.

The Public Works Department covers an immense area, dealing not only with drainage and water-works, Municipal Buildings, the regulation of streets, roads and lighting, but also dealing with the Fire Brigade, the Public Gardens, and the Victoria and Albert Museum. Mr. J. W. Smith, the Acting Executive Engineer, includes in his report the statements of the heads of the subordinate departments for which they are responsible. In Mr. Smith's report the unsatisfactory condition of the now condemned pumping machinery at Love Grove occupies some pages. The Committee of the Corporation, after a nine months' inquiry, came to the conclusion formulated by Mr. Baldwin Latham, when consulted on the subject, that "the most economical course for the Municipality to pursue, will be to get rid of the existing machinery, and substitute a more modern, and economical type of machinery in its place." It was decided to order from England, four Worthington 15,000,000 gallon pumps, capable of raising 60,000,000 gallons of sewage per diem, and discharging it into the sea. These magnificent pumps with steam-engines, are now being constructed by Messrs. Simpson and Co., and if all goes well, will be erected and ready for work before the next monsoon is upon us. The Love Grove pumping station is supplied with the electric light, a new dynamo of the latest type having been procured during the year. An economy in the supply of coal was effected by an arrangement to procure it direct from the importers instead of from contractors. The next important item in the Executive Engineer's report relates to the ill-fated experiment of house-connections in the first drainage section, which was begun in January in accordance with a resolution moved by Dr. Blaney that the work should be begun as early as possible. The work was begun departmentally on the 19th January, only to be abruptly suspended a few months later on a resolution, also moved by Dr. Blaney in consequence of a report by the Health Officer, Dr. Weir, that owing to the habits of the people, the connections were becoming choked with earth and ashes, and constituted a serious danger to public health. The adverse criticism of the Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. MacRury, in regard to the Queen's Road main drain and the drainage of the Marine Lines, formed the subject of an inquiry by a Committee appointed by Government. At the end of last year, a Government Resolution stated that the explanations offered by the Municipal Commissioner and Mr. Rienzi Walton fairly met the criticism in question, and that there was no reason to regard the construction of the sewers as defective. This was the opinion also of Mr. Baldwin Latham, who was called in by the Municipality as an expert, and who stated that in his judgment the Bombay sewerage system only required to be completed in its integrity to be the best that could be devised. Considerable progress was made during the year in the new drainage works, though delay was caused by the re-opening of the question of having an outfall at Colaba. This source of hesitation and delay has now been removed by a final declaration on the part of the Government, after consultation with the military authorities that an outfall at Colaba cannot be sanctioned.

In many respects the report of the Health Officer, Dr. T. S. Weir, is the most important in the volume. It opens with the candid admission that the year was abnormal and accompanied by an unfavourable state of the public health. This was in part due to the delay in the appearance of the usual monsoon rains. Up to the third week of June only two inches of rain had fallen at Colaba, and none at Byculla, and much sickness was caused by the prolonged drought. The rapid growth of the population had outstripped the construction of new drains, and fearful nuisances had come with new buildings in the northern suburbs of the City, where there were no means of removing them. The mortality was high especially in the poorer quarters. The deaths numbered 12,218 of persons born in Bombay, while those not born in the City numbered 11,418. The deaths both amongst the Bombay-born, and amongst strangers exceeded the average of the previous five years. It is curious that the mortality was highest amongst strangers in the first two months of the year; that it became greater from the end of February to August amongst the Bombay-born; and that in the last four months of the year the mortality again becomes greater amongst the strangers. The annual migration from the City is spoken of as the cause of the last-mentioned variation. The total deaths, 23,847, gave a rate of mortality of 29·01 per mille of the population. Female mortality was far greater than that of males, the difference being attributable to early marriage and the cares of womanhood. Between the age of nine and twenty-four the female mortality is double that of the male; and it continues so, though at a declining rate until from forty to forty-four, when the male mortality is higher than the female. Male children under the age of one year are subject to a higher rate of mortality than girls; from one to five, the contrary prevails; from five to nine more boys die. Dr. Weir pointed out in 1885 that the influences affecting female vitality in the City of Bombay are numerous and in continual operation. We may have here the key to the chief enigma of the last Census—that in a city of eight hundred and twenty-one thousand inhabitants the number of males exceeded that of the females by two hundred thousand. The mortality amongst Europeans was 18·60 per thousand; the lowest rate of all, as might be expected in the case of a community which sends its children and those of advancing life to England. Next to them come the Parsees with 23·28; the Brahmins 23·66, and the Eurasians, 25·40. The mortality of the Hindu population is 26·08 per thousand, varying from 23·08 amongst the Brahmins to 47·1 amongst Lingaets. The low-caste Hindus have a higher mortality—45·50 per thousand—than that of the Mussulmans, with 35·29. The high death-rate among the poorer classes of the population is attributed to overcrowding in dark, damp, ill-ventilated houses, built on insalubrious sites. The highest death-rate in Kamathipura, on which a very loathsome but quite accurate picture is given. Not so long ago it was a swamp with mounds, on which were huts with ditches between. The ditches were filled with garbage, and on the level, first huts and then houses were built. When the ground is opened to put in new foundations, a foul ooze wells up. A good deal has been done in the way of sewering and making wide roads, but the district is always unhealthy as must be the case, while that part of the City rests on a subsoil of town refuse. Yet it is the most densely-populated of all, with less than eleven square yards to each person and no open space for public use. Parel is nearly as bad, though a drain was constructed there last year, and others were planned. Even on Malabar Hill there are no drains, and the sixty gallons of water a head supplied to the nine thousand inhabitants, finds its way into the subsoil. The completion of the drainage system of Bombay is a question of great urgency.

THE Accountant-General has received authority from the Government of Bombay to receive from the Bank of Bombay, out of the funds of the Municipal Corporation the sum of Rs. 247-7-7, being the cost of maintenance of the Infectious Diseases Hospital in Grant Road for the treatment of dangerous diseases from the 15th January to the 6th February, 1892. This step is taken under what is commonly called the bludgeon clause of the Municipal Act. The receipt of the Accountant-General for the amount will be a full and complete acquittance for the Bank to the Corporation. A letter from Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, the Chief Secretary to Government, has been addressed to the President of the Corporation communicating the fact that the Government has taken this step. The matter will probably come before the Corporation at the first meeting of that body in October. It will be remembered that the first demand of the Government was for payment of the cost of keeping open the infectious hospital from July last, when it was taken over by the Government. But it was ascertained that under the Act there was no power to take Municipal funds from the Bank under the bludgeon clause until the Government had under another clause given a final order to the Municipality to carry out one of the compulsory provisions of the Act. This final order not having been given until near the close of the year, the outlay on the up-keep of the hospital for the previous months could not be recovered under the Act; the claim was, therefore, tacitly withdrawn, and the present demand substituted.

MR. DRISCOLL, an Inspector of the Calcutta River Police, has recently patented improved apparatus for the saving of life and property at sea, which promises to supersede the large circular life buoys now everywhere in use. Instead of the canvas-covered cork contrivances, which float so awkwardly when seized, Mr. Driscoll has invented a buoy which will not only float as it falls but carry a man in a far more comfortable position, and more securely. It is well-known that an ordinary ship's life-buoy will only keep the head of an average man clear above the water in a glassy sea, and to accomplish this it is necessary that the man should assume such a position as to render himself almost incapable of making any progress through the water. Mr. Driscoll's invention provides two copper globes, each with air-tight compartments, connected by a copper tube. This, as has been demonstrated, will keep head and shoulders above the water, leaving the arms and legs free for propulsion. The second of Mr. Driscoll's inventions is a self-liberating buoy, to which a line is attached. In the event of the boat on which it is carried sinking, the buoy rises to the surface and indicates the position of the wreck. Should the man be so unfortunate as to be beyond immediate help, the means of keeping afloat is afforded them by a rail, running round the buoy, capable of upholding eight men. In the centre of the buoy is constructed a water-tight compartment in which a ship's papers may be safely stowed. The buoys have been in use on the Hooghly for some time, and Mr. Driscoll is now endeavouring to introduce them into Bombay. Several of the port officials, who have seen the invention, speak of it in terms of unqualified praise, and it is believed the Port Trust officials also approve of it. With the permission of the Port Trust, a series of experiments with the buoys will be conducted in the Prince's Dock next Monday afternoon.

A YEAR ago a special higher service for the State of Mysore, to be called the Mysore Civil Service, was constituted. It was laid down that all nominations were to be either by success at a competitive examination of nominated candidates, or by the Maharaja's special selection. The examination, it was provided, should be similar in scope and standard to the examinations instituted for admission into the Statutory Civil Service of British India. This was a severe test to adopt, but of twenty-seven candidates—whose age averaged twenty-two years—who were permitted to compete, no less than ten passed creditably. All these were Madrasi Hindus, the majority of them having been educated at the Madras Christian College and the College at Bangalore. One only of the candidates went up from Bombay, and another from Allahabad, but neither of these succeeded in getting through the examination. Of the successful ones only two were Mysoreans by birth, a fact, which, we imagine, will in future, lead to more serious effort for the higher education. The successful men will be found employment forthwith, and only when it is necessary to recruit the service will further examinations be held. So far as the mere passing of severe examinations is concerned the experiment has been successful; how the new Civil Servants will discharge their duties is a matter yet to be seen.

A *Government Gazette* (Extraordinary) issued last evening notifies that the sanction of the Governor-General has been extended to the Bombay Salt Act of 1892.

FROM the Ootacamund Municipal report we learn that the public health was fairly good throughout last year. As usual, pneumonia caused a good many deaths

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.]

EVICTED TENANTS IN IRELAND.

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

Mr. John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has written a letter to Mr. Justin MacCarthy, in which he announces that Government are about to appoint a small commission to enquire into the case of evicted tenants and report as to the best means of reinstating them or settling their disputes with the landlords.

THE CHOLERA.

Although the cholera continues in Belgium and Holland, the cases are not numerous.

The epidemic has ceased in Galicia and New York, but is raging among the troops at Warsaw.

Latest advices state that seventeen cases of Asiatic cholera took place yesterday, at Charlottenburg.

THE CASE OF THE CANADIAN SEALERS.

The British man-of-war ordered to Vladivostock is instructed to demand the release of any Canadian sailors held as prisoners.

EXPULSION OF RUSSIAN OFFICERS.

It is reported that Baron Nold and Count Kreusz, the two Russian officers who were making a tour of India in 1891, have been expelled from Russia, but for what reason is unknown.

THE POONA HORSE SHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, SEPT. 28.

The Poona Horse Show for fancy classes was opened to-day. A large number of spectators, including H. E. the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief, was present. In Class I. Major Reid's Planet won the first prize, a silver cup, presented by the officers of the 2nd Bo. Lancers. Major Smith's Tomboy carried the second prize, a silver cup, presented by the officers of the Bo. Infantry; and Major Reid's Gold, the third prize, a silver [cup. Seventeen competed. In Class II., Hunters, carrying 13 stone, Dr. Bull's Corinthian won the first prize, a silver cup, presented by Colonel Bisset; Colonel Humfrey's Starlight, the second prize, a silver cup, presented by Surgeon-Major General Webb, and Mr. Woolmer's Danler, third prize, a silver cup, presented by Mr. Nowrojee Framjee. Ten competed. In Class III., Hunters carrying 11 stone, Captain Peyton's Favourite carried the first prize; Captain LeGallais' Captive, second; and Captain Hanwell's Holbrooke, third; all the three were awarded cups presented by the officers of the Lancashire Fusiliers. Seventeen competed. In Class IV., Captain Hanwell's C. R., claimed the first prize; Captain LeGallais' Barney, second; and Colonel Rhodes' Zenobia, third; and all were warded cups presented by the Worcester Regiment. hirty entered. In Class V., ladies' horses constantly den, Lord Harris' Harkaway, won the first prize, lver cup, presented by H. E. the Governor; Mrs. et's Fancy, second, a silver cup, presented by el Rhodes; and Captain Kenny's Satellite, third, a set cup, presented by H. E. the Governor's Staff. Eight competed. In Class VI., jumping competition for ponies, Mrs. Humfrey's Perry was awarded the first prize; Mr. Thomas' Kettledrum, second; and Captain See's Ginger, third. The three were given cups presented by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief. Sixteen competed. In Class VII. jumping competition for ponies, General Gatacre's Jewel won the first prize, a cup presented by Major Martin; Mr. Waddington's Gatacre prize Mr. Thomas' Cocked Hat, third, a cup presented by Colonel Humfrey. Fourteen competed. In Class VIII., pairs of horses and ponies in harness, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's pair won the silver cup, presented by H. H. Aga Khan. Five pairs competed. In Class IX., single horse, in harness, Lord Harris' Hermitage carried the prize; in Class XI. tandems, Dr. Bull's carried the prize; in Class XII. single ponies in harness, Colonel Rhodes' Teb; and in Class XIII., high jump for horses, Major Pengree's Viking, won a silver cup, presented by the Artillery Officers at Kirkee. Ten competed. In Class XIV., high jump for ponies, General Gatacre's Jewel won the prize, a silver cup. Six competed. In Class XV., for the best weight carrying polo pony, Captain LeGallais' Rozel was awarded the prize. Ten competed. In Class XVI., for best light weight polo pony, Captain Agnew's Bandora carried the prize. Fifteen competed.

CHOLERA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 28.

Cholera is not only prevalent in the Bithani country, north of the Gomal Pass, but has broken out in Wana, the post in Waziristan, lately occupied by the Afghan troops.

HASHIM ALI.

It would appear that the difficulties connected with Hashim Ali have arisen as much from intrigues on the British side of the border as from the action of such tribesmen as give him countenance and support. Some very ugly stories are afloat regarding these intrigues, particularly those set on foot at Amb and Agror. When the Isazai expedition is over, a most searching inquiry will be made into the truth, or otherwise, of these reports.

THE NEW MEHTAR OF CHITRAL.

Afzul-ul-Mulk, the Mehtar of Chitral, has written to the Government of India, stating that he assumed charge of the State on the death of his father, and expresses full confidence in his ability to rule the country, which remains quiet and peaceful, no opposition having so far been offered to him. He will decline to admit the claims to the Mehtarship of his elder brother, the Nizam-ul-Mulk, should the latter attempt to press them. Now it is clearly established that the late Mehtar died from natural causes; he had been suffering from heart disease and had had several dangerous attacks before a final one, which ended fatally.

Jemadar Rabb Nawan Khan, 15th Bengal Lancers, who is stationed as native agent at Chitral, reported that the Mehtar was in a very weak condition prior to August 30, and that on that day he died suddenly while sitting in durbar.

INSPECTION OF TROOPS AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 28.

The whole of the troops in garrison, together with that at Kirkee, was reviewed by Lord Harris this morning, about 5,000 being on parade. H. E. the Governor was received with a salute. After the inspection H. E. the Governor, the Commander-in-Chief, the Army Head-Quarters' Staff, and the District Staff took up their position near a flag, where the march-past took place, which was executed well. The troops were under the command of Major-General Blundell.

FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 28.

The King's Own Borderers won the Durand Football Tournament. The play proceeded for fifty minutes, and no goals were scored. Then the King's Own Borderers got one, and in the next ten minutes two more. The weather was very fine, and the attendance large.

THE SUICIDE BY ARSENIC.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 28.

This afternoon a coroner's inquest was held into the circumstances attending the death of Kathleen O'Sullivan, aged 13 years, daughter of a boarding-house-keeper. Medical evidence showed that she died, from taking "rough on rats." Witnesses deposed to the facts, which left beyond doubt that the girl committed suicide. The mother when examined behaved altogether in an unseemly manner; in the witness-box she was three times reprimanded by the coroner for laughing and similar outrageous behaviour. She stated that the girl tried to cut her own throat with a table knife at the age of seven, and would have effected the purpose if a gentleman had not prevented her. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased met her death by arsenic poison self-administered.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 27.

The City Line steamer City of Dundee left here for Bombay this morning.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 27.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Khedive arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, SEPT. 27.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rome arrived here from Colombo yesterday morning.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 28.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Theresa arrived from Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 28.

The P. and O. Co's s.s. Cathay from China; and the N. L. s.s. Braunschweig, from Australia, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3⅞d.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	97
3 per cent. Rentes	99⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63 1-16
Bar Silver	38½

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. L. PRICE, commanding the 1st Bedford Regiment, will be placed on half-pay on the 10th October, on completing four years' service as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, and will proceed to England on an after that date.

THE 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment will leave Ferozepore by March route on the 25th October for Cawnpore via Ludiana, Umballa, Delhi, Allyghur, and Etah, arriving at Cawnpore on the 16th December. After halting for one day the regiment will move thence by rail for Dum Dum, their final destination, where the Corps will arrive on the 20th December, in time to prepare their Christmas dinner.

MAJOR F. F. BURGESS, Military Accounts Department, at present Examiner of Commissariat and Barrack accounts, Madras, is about to proceed on furlough out of India for one year.

THE following are the names of the Prize Winners in the District Revolver Club Matches for September, that [illegible] pistol shot, Colonel Carrington Deputy Quarter-master General, taking the silver Cup in the officer's competition. In the Native competition we miss familiar names of the usual Bombay Pioneers now at Calcutta on their way to Manipur:—

Match I.—Officers.	Marks.
Colonel Carrington, Worcester Regt	51
Lieut Stuart, Worcester Regt	48
Captain Hovell, Worcester Regt	48
Match II.—Non-Comd Officers.	
Corporal Walker, Sappers and Miners	49
Sergeant Inward, P W D	46
Cr Sergt Whitty, Worcester Regt	46
Sub-Condr Oppenheim, A Gn Dept	45
Sergt Wade, 2nd Lancashire Fus	45
Match III.—Natives.	
Jamadar Gungaram Parker, 25th N I	56
Subadar Mahomed Khan, 26 h Pioneers	48
Sub-Major Amir Khan, 13th N I	45
Jemadar Shaik Imam, 3rd N I	42
Subadar Beni Mahadew, 25th N I	40
Jemadar Joseph Daniel, 2d N I	40
Sub-Major Rama Kanhikar, 28th Pioneers	38
Subadar Ghans Khan, 25th N I	36
Subadar Rupawalla, 29th N I	31
Subadar Mirza Ibrahim Beg, 3rd N I	31

A WING of the 45th Sikhs has been ordered from Jhansi to Agra for garrison duty during the absence of the 21st Punjab Infantry at Kohat.

THE detachment of the 5th Gurkhas, returning from Gilgit, is expected to reach Abbottabad on the 5th October.

OFFICERS of the Army Veterinary Department will be detailed to attend the judging committees of the Silkot, Meerut, Mooltan, Umballa and Rawalpindi horse fairs and shows next cold season; officers of the Civil Veterinary Department attending Sonepur, Batesar and Muzuffarnagar fairs.

A SECTION of the Derajat Mountain Battery and two companies of the 30th Bombay Infantry proceed from Loraloi to Panjgur and Kej to relieve the present artillery and infantry in Mekran. They start from Quetta about the 15th November and march overland. The previous orders regarding the section of the Peshawar Mountain Battery proceeding to Mekran have been cancelled.

IT has been decided to reduce the stock of new pattern Artillery wheels to be kept in India for Imperial service from 400 to 200.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the grant of a good service pension to Surgeon-Major-General de Fabeck, Madras Medical Establishment.

LIEUTENANT A L SCHREIBER, R E, has been placed under orders for India to succeed to the vacancy on the Indian Establishment caused by the reversion to Home duty of Captain W J D Dundee, R E.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the formation of a corps of Volunteer Engineers at Rangoon, and the constitution of an Administrative Battalion of Volunteers at Rangoon to be called "the Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers," and to be composed of the Rangoon Volunteer Artillery, the Rangoon Naval Volunteers, and the Rangoon Volunteer Engineers. Major R. C. Temple, Commandant of the Rangoon Volunteer Artillery, has been appointed Commandant of this new Administrative Battalion and of the Engineer Corps; and for the present, the Adjutant of the Royal Artillery at Rangoon, who has hitherto performed the duties of Adjutant to the Rangoon Volunteer Artillery, will act as Adjutant to the Rangoon Port Defence Volunteer Battalion. In sanctioning this proposal, the Government of India have expressed their satisfaction at the advance which has been made in volunteering in Rangoon, and which, they acknowledge, is in a great measure attributable to the interest taken in the movement by Sir Alexander Mackenzie and by Mr. Fryer.

THE Karachi-Mian Mir route will be opened on or about the 15th November, not later, when the Indian Marine Steamer *Clive* arrives at Karachi with the 11th Hussars from the Cape for Rawalpindi and Sialkot. The regiment will be halted for two days at Karachi, and will then be sent on in two batches to Rawalpindi, halting at Dadu, Reti, Sher Shah and Multan *en route*. The first troopship, with drafts, will arrive on the 11th December, and will leave again on the 20th December with details. The second troopship will arrive on the 12th January, bringing the 1st Battalion Devonshire Regiment from Ismailia and on the 24th January with details. The third troopship Hill arrive on the 22nd Feburary with drafts, and will leave on the 3rd March with details. The several Rest Camps will then be closed. Those at Dadu, Reti and Sher Shah will be under the charge of a Rest Camp Sergeant, while that at Mian Mir will have an officer and Sergeant-Major transferred from Jhansi. This camp will accommodate 10 officers, 24 women, 24 children and 600 non-commissioned officers and men, while provision has been made at Karachi for accommodating 35 officers, 96 women, 96 children and 2,300 rank-and-file. This camp will have a Commandant, Adjutant, Quarter-master, Acting Paymaster, and the usual Warrant and Non-Commissioned Staff, paid as at Deolali, but only for 4 months, special provision being made for the Paymaster for 6 months and Paymaster-Sergeant for 12 months; and a Transport Sergeant-Major will be transferred from Bombay for the trooping season. This appointment will doubtless become permanent.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

OUR London correspondent, writing on September 9, says:—

It seems that the House of Commons is destined shortly to be deprived of one of its most notable members. I refer to Mr. William O'Brien. Speaking at Woodford, on Sunday, he said the chances were that he had seen the last of the British Parliament. This declaration must be taken in connection with the legal proceedings instituted by the Crown Solicitor, Mr. George Bolton, to recover a large sum of money, upwards of £3,000, which Mr. O'Brien was ordered to pay in 1884 for libel. It looks as if the member for Cork were only too glad to make use of the Bankruptcy Court as a means of release from his Parliamentary duties. His friends say that for some time past he has been expressing a wish that a "better man" should be found to take his place, the interence being that he was tired of the life. That he should be dissatisfied with his lot is perhaps not to be wondered at, for his position is very different from what it was prior to the famous Boulogne negotiations, which intensified the friction among the Anti-Parnellites and widened the breach between the two divisions of the Nationalist party. People are asking whether Mr. William O'Brien's disappearance from the political arena—if it takes place—will be followed by the retirement of Mr. John Dillon, with whom he has been in such close alliance since the split in the Irish camp. Mr. Dillon was some time ago meditating resignation, and if he should again contemplate that step I do not suppose Mr. T. M. Healy will attempt to dissuade him from adopting such a course. Mr. John Redmond and his friends are just now displaying much activity, issuing manifestoes and delivering defiant speeches. Their opponents, who are contemptuously termed "seceders," are told that if they wish for peace they must learn how to speak about the "Independents," who would not allow themselves to be insulted. The younger Redmond has been indulging in some sarcastic allusions to some one. "I," said the Bombastes Furioso of the Parnellite group, "have never had the advantage of dining with Mr. Gladstone, nor of hobnobbing with English swells, but still I revere and respect the teachings and writings of John Mitchell with regard to British rule in Ireland. I would never ask Lord Salisbury to let me off from costs nor would I black Lord Spencer's boots." The Parnellites intend to celebrate the anniversary of their chief's death on the 6th of October, and the Anti-Parnellites will probably deem it prudent to stay at home on that day.

The first vacancy caused by death in the new House of Commons, is announced this morning. Mr. Arthur Winterbotham, who had been dangerously ill for some weeks past, succumbed last night. He suffered from an affection of the throat. He was a burly healthy looking man and still in his prime. He belonged to the family of Mr. H. S. P. Winterbotham, the promising young Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department in Mr. Gladstone's first Ministry, who was carried off at Rome between eighteen and nineteen years ago. Mr. Arthur Winterbotham sat for the Cirencester division of Gloucestershire, and it is rather singular that Mr. George Holloway, who at the last General Election contested the adjoining constituency of Stroud, has since then also joined the great majority. Mr. Winterbotham was one of those Liberals who voted against the Home Rule Bill, but as Gloucestershire is rather beyond the geographical limits of the Birmingham influence he never, as a Gladstonian would say, "quite bowed the knee to Baal and subsequently he found salvation." He was conspicuous for his advocacy of agricultural reform, and I am afraid had not much regard for the squirearchy, to whose maleficence he, like so many of his friends, seemed inclined to attribute the unsatisfactory condition of our rural population. Mr. Winterbotham only retained his seat by 153 votes, and unless the Gladstonians can find a man of equal popularity in the district they may not hold their own. Some of the friends of Sir William Wedderburn, who live in the country, would be glad if he were asked to come forward, but the hon. baronet, I should imagine, would prefer to stick to "dear old Scotland."

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji is not one of those M.P.'s who devote the morning hours to [illegible] and partridges. He is a most industrious politician and scarcely ever takes a holiday. He was at the Oriental Congress on Monday listening to Sir Raymond West's address, and the next evening he presided at a meeting in his constituency, when Mr. William Saunders, M.P., an advanced Radical, explained his views on the political situation. Mr. Saunders, I may mention *en passant*, is one of those terribly impetuous persons who are unwilling to give ministers time to mature their Bills, but are anxious that Parliament should be called together in the autumn "to deal with social questions," leaving Home Rule for a later period. These light and airy suggestions may find favour among the clubmen of Shoreditch and Whitechapel, but the country as a whole evinces no desire to put pressure upon Mr. Gladstone in this matter. Mr. Dadabhai is detained in town, partly owing to the demands which the Finsburyites make upon his time and partly by the pending petition. I am told that some of Captain Penton's supporters have from the first disapproved of the proceedings against their Parsee member. I do not suppose they have any strong affection for Mr. Dadabhai, but they evidently think the game is not worth the candle in view of the general expectation that the days of the Liberal Ministry in Whitehall will not be many. Up to the present, however, the gallant Captain has shown no disposition to leave Mr. Dadabhai in undisputed possession of the seat.

ARRIVAL OF H. M'S TROOPSHIP CROCODILE.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP CROCODILE, under the command of Captain O. Churchill, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon from Portsmouth, which port she left on the 3rd instant, calling at Malta on the 12th, Port Said on the 16th, and Suez on the 18th instant. She has brought 51 officers, 17 ladies, 9 children, 1,095 rank and file, 53 women, and 52 children. During the voyage there were two deaths from natural causes, one of a man belonging to Bedford Regiment and the other of a child, both being buried at sea. The Crocodile experienced fine weather throughout the voyage. The following are the names of the officers:—

Major T F Ross	2nd Rl Scotts
Surg-Col J Riddick, Med Staff	2nd Lieut A G Kemball, 2nd Con Rangers
Maj and Mrs K Barrowes, 11th Hussars	2nd Lieut H Fielden, 7th Hussars
Surg-Capt and Mrs A M Davies and 2 children, Med Staff	2nd Lieut A F Strange, 2nd Bedford
Surg-Capt and Mrs E S A Phipps and child, Med Staff	2nd Lieut and Mrs T Ward, 2nd Dr Gds
Capt A R Pemberton, 3rd Rifle Bde	2nd Lieut and Mrs S J Somerville, 2nd Rl Ins Fus
Surg Capt R G Hanley, Med Staff	2nd Lieut and Mrs H A H Hice, 2nd Suffolk
Col and Mrs E Ditnas, 7th Dra Gds	2nd Lieut F G K Jackson, 2nd Manchester
Capt A W Dewar, 2nd Lincoln	2nd Lieut H W Thompson, 1st Hampshire
Capt J G E Wynne, R A	2nd Lieut H C Wheeler, 1st Hampshire
Capt Hon E H Lascelles, 7th Hussars	2nd Lieut G P Appleby, 2nd Bedford
Surg Capt T J Lenehan, Med Staff	2nd Lieut B P Ellwood, 2nd York L I
Capt J G Whistler, 1st Hampshire	2nd Lieut H Harrison, 2nd York L I
Vety Lieut and Mrs E H Hazelton, A V Dept	2nd Lieut C Hodgkinson, 7th Dra Gds
Lieut G C A Cardew, R H A	2nd Lieut J Hodgkinson, 5th Lancers
Lieut A de C Scott, Chre Regt	2nd Lieut E A Williams, 18th Hussars
Lieut and Qr-Mr J Young, Worcester Regt	2nd Lieut G Dodd, 2nd Norfolk
Lieut and Mrs W B James and 2 children, I S Corps	2nd Lieut W B Pearson, 2nd Lanc Fus
Lieut B R Liebert, 7th Hussars	2nd Lieut H S Keelan, 2nd Lanc Fus
Hon Lieut and Mrs J Staines and five children, Beng Count	2nd Lieut C F Dobbs, 2nd Lanc Fus
Lieut C E N Priestley, I S Corps	2nd Lieut W St A Wake, 2nd Middlesex
Lieut G E Mathey, 2nd Rl Inniskilling Fus	2nd Lieut G Choystic, 2nd Rl Dub Fus
Lieut E B Wilson, 5th Lancers	Revd M Brady, Acting Chaplain
Lieut C W E Richardson, 2nd Norfolk	Wife of Surg Capt J S Edye, Med Staff
Lieut H B D Coddington, 2nd Hampshire	Wife of Capt H S Skennell, 2nd Rl Scott Fus
Lieut A C J Campbell, 2nd Midlesex	Wife of Lieut A W Cripps, I S Corps
Lieut E P Strickland, 1st Norfolk	Wife of Lieut N E Robin, I S Corps
Rg Master and Mrs J Laing, 16th Lancers	Wife of Lieut M W Kirk, 2nd Rl Lanc.

CAPTAIN DAVIS, of H.M.S. *Royalist*, who hoisted the British flag in the Queen's name on the Gilbert group, is no new hand at that sort of thing. He had much to do with the annexation and temporary occupation of Port Hamilton in the far north-east during the war scare of 1865.

CRICKET.

SECUNDERABAD *VS.* THE PARSEES.

THE cricket match, which was commenced yesterday on the Gymkhana ground between Secunderabad and the Parsees, evoked universal interest, and as the contest was of an exceptional character it naturally attracted a big gathering. The gallery along the eastern boundary was several rows deep, while the opposite side of the Gymkhana grounds was covered with many tents, which sheltered the warriors of cricket as well as the fair, for whom the national sport has a peculiar fascination. The intense rays of the sun were keenly felt and when the Europeans lost the toss the intensity of the heat was certainly enervating after leaving the cooler climate of the Deccan. When Secunderabad took the field at half-past eleven they justified the reputation of their excellence in fielding, which they displayed in their visit last year. With a few exceptions it was superb, and our Bombay Gymkhana cricketers would do well to take a leaf out of their book. The Parsee team was not the same which lowered the colors of the Presidency at Poona. But although their representatives were not their best their brilliant display of an innings which closed for the excellent Parsee score of 200 was a striking manifestation of the development which the rising generation are steadily achieving. The demon bat Gagrat went to the wickets in company with M. D. Kanga. Both batsmen played brilliantly. The Parsee champion wielded his bat in slashing fashion, and his strokes to the off were particularly strong. His drives were clean, hard, and low, and his free style of play once more confirmed his reputation as a first-class batsman. He was at the wickets for two hours and forty-five minutes and compiled the fine score of eighty. His innings was perfect cricket with the exception of two chances, which were very difficult to take. Another promising bat, who is following rapidly in his footsteps, is Mr. S. B. Spencer, who compiled 34. His play was sound, and he was much admired for his pretty cutting. The other batsmen, who got into double figures, were Kanga, Mistry, and Patel, who knocked up 17, 24, and 10, respectively. The Parsees were two hours and forty-five minutes at the wickets and during this time scored rapidly. Troup and Grey could get no work on the ball, though the wicket played perfect. Devlin was more successful in getting four wickets at a cost of 32 runs, and it was unfortunate the visitors were unaware of Lemon's ability with the ball. If he had come on earlier he would perhaps have been more deadly than the other trundlers. As it was he got 3 wickets for 8 runs. Secunderabad commenced their up-hill game at five and twenty minutes to four. Writer and Bapasola played nine pins with their four first wickets, which went down for twelve runs. But when Troup and Arnold got together a new phase was put upon the game by their wiser policy of keeping up the wicket. The wickets were drawn at 5-30 p.m. when the Secunderabad score stood at thirty-seven. The game will be resumed to-day. The following are the details:—

The Parsees won the toss and decided to go in. Secunderabad took the field under a blazing sun which had converted the pitch into perfect condition. A strong gathering of the Parsees watched the contest which was opened by M. D. Kanga and B. D. Gagrat, who drove Troup at the Pavilion end, to leg for three, with a beautiful hit in his first over. Kanga was not slow in opening his score which he commenced with a double off the same bowler. Grey took command of the ball from the other side. Gagrat got a single off him to leg, and in the next over from Troup made a boundary with a low hard drive to the off. His next stroke was in the same direction for a treble, and his free style of treating the bowling made it apparent that he meant rapid scoring. Runs came in fast. Arnold stopped a ball beautifully in the slip, and if Dalton had made a better attempt to catch Kanga at leg a valuable wicket would have been disposed of. As the bowlers could make no way against the batsmen Roper came on to bowl at the Pavilion quarter. Gagrat played a sound forward game and treated the new trundler in his usual style. Grey was rapidly scored off, although he put on considerable pace. After an hour-and-a-half forty appeared, and the scoring was so rapid that not [illegible] scores over down up to this period. Gagrat was particularly severe on his hits to the off. Captain Ishom, who was fielding at square leg made some excellent stops. After knocking up forty there was a decided change in the game. Grey and Roper seemed to have realised the wisdom of putting on a slower pace with a long pitch. This policy put a check upon the batsmen scoring and the bowling was cautiously treated. Kanga, the left-hand man, maintained a stonewall defence in the company of Gagrat, whose pretty low drives were much admired and applauded. Devlin was tried with the ball at the Market end and Troup again went on the Pavilion quarter. Devlin's selection proved successful. When the score had mounted to 58 Kanga was caught in the slips by Troup off his bowling after contributing seventeen in correct style. (Score: 1 for 58.) D. E. Mody filled the vacancy. Gagrat in playing Troup received a blow on the face from the ball which did not interrupt his play. He got a boundary with snicking the same bowler. Up to this stage his play was faultless, but in trying to hit Troup to the off he gave Dalton a difficult chance at cover-point which was missed. To make amends Dalton stopped a hard cut from Mody who broke his "duck" with a single. Gagrat maintained a superb defence, and displayed his confidence in his free and and resolute hitting. Another change was made in the bowling, Roper coming on to relieve Troup. The choice had the desired effect in dislodging Mody who was bowled with a yorker. (Score: 2 for 79.) The retiring batsman's place was filled by D. D. Kanga, who opened his account with a single, which brought eighty up, forty-seven of which were added by Gagrat. The new batsman's career was brief. He was clean bowled by Devlin who took his centre wicket. (Score: 3 for 80.) This achievement he followed up by causing R. E. Mody, the next wicket, to be caught in the same over in the slips by Roper. (Score 4 for 80) C. M. Patel next appeared, and succeeded to score off Devlin with a single to leg. Hutchinson who kept wicket for the visitors was not to be trifled with as his vigilance behind the sticks was remarkably good. Troup stopped one of Gagrat's hard drives to the off splendidly, and his innings would undoubtedly have been terminated if Roper had been able to take the ball from Arnold which was a trifle erratically returned. The Parsee score reached four score and ten after an hour and forty minutes' play. At this period of the game it was a pity Captain Ishom did not accept the chance which Gagrat gave him at point. The catch was a hot one, and the fieldsman was not quite prepared for it. Another change was tried in the bowling, and Grey was again tried. But the Parsee champion was as difficult to beat as ever and put him away for a treble in the slips, obtaining a similar number to the off from Roper. With one short of the century Taylor relieved Roper. The first ball which he sent down was smacked to the far boundary for a treble by Kanga. This brought the century on the board and a burst of applause broke from the gallery of on-lookers. The partnership of Gagrat and Patel was at length dissolved by the latter batsman being bowled by Grey from the Market side, when the Parsee score stood exactly at 110. The ball was beautifully pitched and completely broke the batsman's defence. (Score: 5 for 112). The next representative of the Parsees was Spencer who was not long in breaking his duck. When tiffin was called Gagrat's individual score stood at 76 and the Parsee aggregate at 128. To this the Extras had 16, and as the champion of the Parsees walked to the tents he was cordially greeted.

Gagrat and Spencer continued their innings after lunch to the bowling of Roper from the Pavilion end and Devlin at the opposite side. Both batsmen played a cautious game as the bowling was dead on: Spencer got a treble by snicking Roper. The monotony was at length broken by the dismissal of Gagrat, who, in making a resolute slash, for the off side was unfortunate. The stroke cost him his wicket for the ball just nipped off his bat and was beautifully taken by Taylor at short slip. The retiring batsmen played a brilliant inning of exactly four score for which he was warmly greeted. His play was one of the finest exhibitions of cricket seen on the Bombay ground, and there is no gainsaying its correctness and excellence. His score was compiled in two hours and forty-five minutes. (Score: 6 for 140.) Mistry joined Spencer, and made a pretty out off Roper for three. His companion ought to have been taken when he had scored eight by a catch, which he sent twisting into the air towards Roper, who lost it by miscalculating its distance. This indulgence he appreciated by a vigorous boundary hit, while his companion Spencer made a fine display of cutting. Grey who had given Roper a rest was relieved by Troup. As the batsmen were fairly set and played a strong defence Taylor came on at the Pavilion end. Spencer propelled his second ball to the boundary, which Mistry followed up by treating Devlin in a similar fashion. Runs were rapidly piled on, and 180 came up exactly an hour after tiffin. Taylor at length succeeded in bowling Mistry off his pad after he had subscribed twenty-four. (Score: 7 for 194.) Bapasola followed and got a single. But he did not long enjoy the company of Spencer who was clean bowled by Lemon. The retiring batsman played correctly, and his fine score of 34 was compiled by sterling cricket. (Score: 8 for 190.) Dharuwalla who was next in did not long survive him. He was caught behind the wickets by Hutchinson, and when Mr. Pavri, the umpire, declared him out he attempted to dispute the decision, a very improper policy in a public cricket match. (Score: 9 for 190.) The last wicket of the Parsees was Writer who commenced with a double. Bapasola immediately indulged in his old game of resolute hitting and speedily scored seven. Writer in attempting to follow his example was stumped by Hutchinson just when the Parsee score stood at exactly 200, which was received with thunders of applause. Their innings closed at 4-20 p.m.

At five and twenty minutes to five Secunderabad commenced their innings. Hutchinson and Corporal Watson were their pioneers to face the onset of Writer and Bapasola. Hutchinson nipped the former for a double through the slips, while his partner was lucky in cracking his duck for a similar number. Just as he managed to get a treble and a single his wicket was shot out of the sod by Writer, who put on a strong break from leg. (Score: 1 for 8.) Surg.-Capt. Dalton filled the vacancy. Watson who was playing carefully, made a neat cut off Writer for a treble, when his wickets were spread-eagled by Bapasola. (Score: 2 for 12.) Taylor next followed, but did not long enjoy the company of the medico who was clean bowled by Bapasola. (Score: 3 for 12.) Troup went to the rescue, but before he could contribute anything Taylor's stumps were scattered. (Score: 4 for 12.) The excellence of the Parsee trundling was surprisingly manifested, and the visitors could do little to take the sting out of Writer's bowling. Arnold joined Troup who wielded his bat prettily, and adopted the wisest policy of endeavouring to keep up the wickets by steady play. Arnold drove Writer clean and hard to the off for a double. Bapasola was taken off at the Pavilion end, and was relieved by M. D. Kanga. The first ball which he sent down was beautifully driven along the ground by Troup for a single. Writer was given a rest, and R. E. Mody took his place. His first over proved rather expensive as Troup put him neatly to leg for a double and smacked him to the far boundary for a four which brought thirty up. In his next over Arnold got him away to leg for four which brought the Secunderabad score up to 37 for four wickets. The following are the scores:—

THE PARSEES.

1st Innings.

M D Kanga, c Troup, b Devlin	17
B D Gagrat, c Taylor, b Devlin	80
D E Mody, b Troup	3
D D Kanga, b Devlin	1
R E Mody, c Roper, b Devlin	0
C M Patel, b Grey	10
K M Mistry, c Taylor	24
S B Spencer, b Lemon	34
D N Writer, st Hutchinson, b Lemon	6
N C Bapasola, not out	7
D C Dharuwalla, c Hutchinson, b Lemon	0
Extras	18
Total	200

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	R.	M.	W.
Troup	40	37	0	0
Grey	95	53	3	1
Roper	120	34	7	1
Devlin	126	32	11	4
Taylor	50	29	1	1
Lemon	22	8	2	3

SECUNDERABAD.

1st Innings.

Corpl Watson, b Bapasola	6
Capt Hutchinson, c Writer	6
Sergt-Dapt Dalton, b Writer	0
R H Taylor, b Bapasola	0
H R Troup, not out	11
R S Arnold, not out	7
Pte Lemon, D Grey, Capt Isham, J H Devlin, R Roper — to bat.	
Extras	7
Total	37

CITY OF BOMBAY C. C. VS. LIBERAL C. C.

A CRICKET match between the C. of B. C. C. and the L. C. C. was played on the Esplanade play ground on Sunday last. According to the result of the first innings the Liberals won the game by 57 runs. The following is the full score:—

LIBERAL C. C.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.
B Daroowala, b J Sillimoria	14	b Vatcha	16
K Khunbhata, l-b-w, H Bilimoria	24	b Bilimoria	9
S Moola, c H Bilimoria	9		
D J Tapia, b J Bilimoria	9	not out	19
P Affaila, b J Bilimoria	2	b Vatcha	0
Erach, c and b J Bilimoria	6	b Vatcha	0
K Kharas, c and b J Bilimoria	16		
S Topalia, c and b H Bilimoria	10		
M Sethna, b H Bilimoria	0		
B Karanjia, c H Bilimoria	4		
J Mistri, b J Bilimoria	0		
J Karanjia, not out	0	b Mobronjee	10
Extras	8	Extras	3
Total	97	Total	59

CITY OF BOMBAY C. C.

P Bamjee, b Madon	1
N Pantnaay, b Erach	0
M Arya, b Madon	0
K Engineer, b Erach	13
J Bilimoria, c and b Erach	3
H Bilimoria, c Moola, b Madon	7
Mener Hoonjee, c Madon	5
S Patel, b Madon	0
A Vatcha, l-b-w, b Kharas	0
Bahadoorjee run out, b Kharas	1
Conarace, b Madon	1
C Divecha, not out	2
Extras	7
Total	40

THE B. B. LOCAL EXPRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The harrowing picture pourtrayed by "An English Lady," in your issue of to-day, fills me with compunction. I had been esteeming myself fortunate as a denizen of Olympian Bandora in that the new fast train would allow me seven minutes more for breakfast than formerly, but alas, this hitherto enjoyable meal will no longer possess its charm, as I shall feel that every additional piece of buttered toast, each succulent egg is consumed at the expense of "An English Lady's" happy home. May I suggest to your fair correspondent, however, that before she rashly throws up the lease of house, pays up two years' rent to her heartless and obdurate landlord, and devastates her home, she should give but one glance at the new time table. I believe it to be the fact that it is intended to run two trains, leaving Bandora at 9-10 and 9-18, which, with the careful forethought that distinguishes the Railway Administration, will, I am credibly informed, stop at all stations en route, and arrive at Church Gate Station at 9-48 and 10-3 respecively.

Surely either of these two trains will suit "An English Lady's" requirements without her grudging the unfortunate Bandora residents the satisfaction of having their homes brought within 40 minutes of their offices.—Yours, &c.,

PALI HILL.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We observe that one or two residents of Mahim have been appealing to you for redress, because a few people at Mahim are not in future to have a quick train from Mahim to Church Gate Street. The facts are these: Bandora has a very large population who are desirous of getting a quick express train to take them into Church Gate Street without stopping. They had a quick train, which leaves at 9-30 a.m. and which stops at Mahim, Dadar, and Church Gate Street. This train is almost filled up at Bandora. At least forty first class passengers go by it every morning, and a larger number of second and third class passengers, also about 20, in number. By stopping at Mahim it usually picks up one second class passenger and about ten third class passengers. At Dadur about ten more third class passengers join the train

the aims and objects of which all classes of the inhabitants, whether European or native, fully sympathised. (Applause.)

The proposition, on being put to the vote, was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. Cursondas Vullubhdas, seconded by Mr. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy, executive and general committees were appointed, and Mr. Sorabjee Kaikhosru Patuck was appointed honorary auditor of the Society.

On the motion of Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, seconded by Mr. Tulockchand Manockchand, it was unanimously resolved to set apart Rs. 42,000 from the funds of the Society to be added to the Trust Fund.

Mr. H. A. Acworth, Municipal Commissioner, said that the resolution which had been put into his hands was one which conveyed a vote of thanks to the gentlemen whose contributions constituted something like three-fourths of what might be termed the fluctuating income of the Society. It was as follows:—"That the best thanks of this Society be tendered to the native grain, seed, and cotton merchants and to native mill-owners for their very liberal contributions towards the support of the Hospital for Animals." That source of revenue, so far as he knew, was peculiar to the Society and this city. Eleven or twelve years ago when the Society was in its infancy, and when its income was not more than about three-thousand rupees, it occurred to Sir Dinshah Manockji Petit, and Mr. Shroff, that a useful and prolific source of revenue or emolument could be found by exploiting the religious principles which exist amongst the native inhabitants of this city in favour of kindness to animals. He was bound to say the idea was an ingenious one, and no sooner had it occurred to them than they proceeded to carry it into practice. They began with the native grain and seed merchants who promised to pay a contribution of two annas on every hundred bags imported, and the *muccadums* also promised a contribution on every hundred bags exported. From grain and seed, they went to cotton, and the cotton merchants agreed to pay one and a half anna per candy of cotton sold to the mills. There he regretted to say the Society received a check. He believed that a certain number of mills—all of those in which Sir Dinshaw had a proprietory interest and other proprietory mills—contributed to the Society, but with regard to the joint stock mills a contribution similar to that paid by Sir Dinshaw's mills was said to be contrary to the Articles of Association. He could only say that if that was so they all very much regretted it. The contributions paid by such mills as had contributed was quite unappreciable to the owners, but it was very far from being unappreciable to the accounts of the Society. He believed that the opinion that the contributions would be contrary to the Articles of Association had been given under legal advice and in the hearing of their chairman he felt some difficulty and hesitation in saying anything against legal advice so long as it came from a duly authenticated quarter. But they knew the ingenuity of lawyers was infinite, and he could not help thinking that the ingenuity of the honorary solicitor of the Society would give a different turn to the Articles of Association, and read them in such a way as to permit of the trivial contribution being paid. If that was not so he was sorry, but at the same time he would suggest that it might be worth while bringing the matter before the body of the shareholders so as to admit of the contributions being paid. Any one who had studied the report and accounts would see how important an item those contributions were. In the balance-sheet for 1889 the import fees on grain and seed amounted to four thousand rupees, the export to three thousand rupees, and the contributions of the cotton merchants to Rs. 13,789, whilst the contributions from mill-owners amounted to Rs. 5,468. If all the mills were in a position to make the contribution which Sir Dinshaw paid, that part of the contribution would probably rise to something like the sum paid by the cotton merchants. It was a fact that one could not point out without considerable satisfaction that such a policy should have had such extraordinary results in the course of the last ten years, and it was entirely owing to the fact that they possessed a secretary of uncommon energy and ability. Mr. Acworth then went on to deal with the causes that lead to cruelty to animals, and said that nine times out of ten it arose not from cruelty, but indifference and ignorance. A Mahratta or Kunbi would be shocked if he (the speaker) suggested the killing of a cow, but they had not the slightest compunction about twisting its tail into all shapes. The same applied to the cartmen of Bombay, and one of the benefit of a Society of that kind was that it brought home to the minds of such people, through their employers, the fact that animals had a physical capacity for suffering just as human beings had. If a man persisted in brutality to animals, then the fact was brought home to him by the Society who placed him before a magistrate, and by that means it was gradually impressed upon the minds of the people that they had no right to abuse the power they possess over dumb animals. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Bhaishuuker Nanabhoy, in seconding the proposition, wished prosperity to the mill-owners of Bombay because the more prosperous they were the larger the contributions would be made by them by way of aiding the funds of the Society. He expressed a hope that the good work hitherto done by the Society would be continued with the assistance rendered by the native merchants of Bombay in the future. (Applause).

Mr. Hormusjee Muncherjee Chichgar proposed that the best thanks of this Society be given to the following lady and gentlemen for their liberal donations to the Hospital for Animals during the year 1889 and 1890:—

	Rs.
Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit and family	32,000
Hurkissondass Narotamdass, Esq.	1,000
Nesserwanji Manockji Petit, Esq.	500
Manockji and Hormusji Edulji Aibless, esq.	500
Bai Bachoobai, daughter of the late Mr. Heerjibhoy J.	
Settna	500

He said that it was but meet that on an occasion like that they should publicly tender their most cordial thanks to the generous donors, whose names he had just read, for their magnificent gifts to that Society. (Applause.) The first and foremost amongst the donors was their renowned townsman, Sir Dinshaw Petit—(applause)—whose absence that day they all regretted, the more so because of his illness, which they all hoped was only of a transitory nature. (Hear, hear.) He trusted that at their next meeting they would see Sir Dinshaw among them. (Applause.) The reason why Sir Dinshaw's benefactions to the Society continued unabated were not far to seek. Sir Dinshaw in his deed of settlement by which he had presented the hospital building to the Society stated that he had done so with a view to perpetuate the memory of his late lamented wife, Bai Sakartai, to whom he bore undeviating love and affection. (Applause.) It must be a great consolation to Sir Dinshaw in his declining years to know and to feel that he had succeeded in raising a memorial to his wife in the shape of that building, and that he had thereby inseparably linked the name of his beloved partner in life with a Society, the objects of which appealed, as was just remarked by Mr. Acworth, not to one class or community, but to all classes, whatever their tenets, religion, caste, or creed, and to humanity itself. (Applause.) With reference to what had fallen from Mr. Acworth as to obtaining counsel's opinion in the matter of contributions from Joint Stock Cotton Mill Companies, he might say that about a few years ago when Mr. Turner, solicitor to the Society, was absent from Bombay, Mr. K. M. Shroff, secretary to the Society, entrusted to his (Mr. Chichgar's) firm of solicitors the matter in which the Society wanted an opinion as to whether it would be legal for a Joint Stock Cotton Mill Company to pay out of their dividends any contribution towards the purposes of the Society. The opinion was obtained from Mr. Farran, the then Advocate-General, and now a judge of the High Court of Bombay, who said that there was nothing to prevent a Joint Stock Company or shareholders of that company from disposing of their dividend in any way they liked. Mr. Farran stated that there was nothing laid down in the Joint Stock Companies' Act to render the contributions illegal if the shareholders came to the conclusion that a certain portion of their dividend was to be appropriated towards the payment to funds of the Society. Several mill-owners had been regularly and systematically contributing towards the funds of the Society, and such amounts paid by them appeared in the balance-sheets of those companies. He (Mr. Chichgar) then liked to say a few words on another point referred to by Mr. Acworth, and that was about the indifference and ignorance on the part of the people as to the treatment given to lower animals. They were all very well acquainted with the name of Mr. Inverarity of the Bombay Bar, who, notwithstanding that he was a slayer of tigers and lions, was a most tender-hearted man, and fully sympathised with the aims and objects of a Society like theirs. (Applause.) Mr. Inverarity repeatedly asked to show him the Pinjrapole, and having at one time met him at the Girgaum Police Court, they both went together to see the place where all sorts of animals were kept. Mr. Inverarity carefully examined the several wards, and on the secretary of the Pinjrapole requesting him to record his opinion in the Visitors' Book, that gentleman, wrote to the effect that the Pinjrapole was no doubt a very excellent institution, and that it was well kept and well managed, and that all the wards were tidy and clean; but that he had witnessed a painful spectacle in that a porcupine was exposed to the full rays of the sun, which was a torture to that poor animal. The cruelty, Mr. Chichgar said, was perpetrated on the poor animal out of sheer ignorance on the part of those who managed. With regard to the dog wards Mr. Inverarity observed that if there was anything in the world which would make the dogs go mad, it was the situation of the wards, and the way in which the animals had been huddled up together. Those who managed the institution did everything from humane motives; but they little knew that the best aims and objects of the institution was often defeated by their ignorance of the treatment of the different kinds of animals placed under their care. (Hear, hear.) He was very pleased to see leaflets issued by Mr. Shroff explaining the aims and objects of the Society, and disseminating a correct knowledge of the treatment of animals among men. If Mr. Shroff would publish a few more such leaflets for general distribution, he (Mr. Chichgar) under took to pay Rs. 200 towards defraying the cost of the publication of those leaflets. (Applause.) He was sorry to see only the other day near the Bhooleshwar temple, to which the Hindoos resorted daily for their prayers, a string of carriages with horses tied up with bearing reins, which as they all know was a torture to the animals. The fact that the devout Hindoos were in some way or other privy or parties to the cruelty was due only to their ignorance of the treatment of animals, which might be removed to a great extent by a dissemination far and wide of a correct knowledge of the habits and treatments of those animals. (Applause.)

Mr. Allan Turner having seconded the proposition, it was carried unanimously.

Mr. G. W. Roughton proposed that the best thanks of this Society be given to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, the President of the Society, for the unceasing interest he has taken for more than seventeen years in promoting the objects of the Society, and to the members of the Executive Committee and the secretary of the Society for their successful efforts in carrying out the objects of the Society during 1889 and 1890. In support of the proposition he said that first as regarded the President of the Society, it was given to few men in that country, fewer still in the high position which he occupied, and still fewer amongst Europeans, to be able to look back to a record of seventeen years as President of such a Society as that for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. (Applause.) Mr. Justice Bayley was not only held in high esteem by members of his own community for the many valuable and enduring services rendered by him for their social and physical welfare, but he was also held in equally high esteem by the native community of this city for similar services rendered to them. He ventured to think that in course of time when the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley would retire from Bombay and looked back to his career in this city, one of the things which would give him the greatest satisfaction would be the fact of his having been the guiding spirit of that Society for a period of not less than seventeen years, and thus doing an untold good to the dumb creation. (Applause.) He only hoped that the period of Mr. Bayley's retirement would be long delayed, and that he would still remain for a number of years among them to preside over the destinies of the Society, which was so greatly indebted to him. Speaking of the services rendered by the Executive Committee, Mr. Roughton observed that the Society ought to be congratulated on having a committee of influential gentlemen, mostly natives, who had the greatest sympathy for the dumb creatures. Then again Mr. K. M. Shroff, their secretary, whose name was a household word—(hear, hear)—and whose name was a terror to those who tortured the dumb creatures—(laughter and applause)—was a person whom one should look up to, and was worthy of emulation, and deserved well of the Society with which he had been connected for the last twelve years. Mr. Shroff had proved himself to be a zealous and arduous worker, and during his tenure of office the funds of the Society had risen from six to forty-five thousand rupees—(applause)—which was sufficient evidence of the unceasing energy and ability which he brought to bear on his duty as secretary of the Society. (Applause.) He ventured to think that as long as the Society possessed a president, an executive committee, and a secretary of the character they had had ever since its establishment, the welfare and well-being of the institution would go on increasing and multiplying, and he hoped, therefore, that the proposition he had laid before the meeting thanking them all for their various services would be carried by acclamation. (Loud applause.)

Mr. K. N. Kabraji, in seconding the proposition, observed that as one of the joint secretaries of the institution several years ago, he was in a position to bear testimony to the great zeal and ability with which Mr. Bayley guided the operations of the Society. (Applause.)

The proposition was then carried by acclamation.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, observed that the Society had been doing a very humane work. The very active and unceasing interest which the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley took in the midst of his arduous official duties, had no doubt contributed largely to the success of its operations. (Applause.)

Mr. Rahimtula Ebrahim having seconded the proposition it was carried by acclamation, and the proceedings then terminated.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

NOTWITHSTANDING the notice that had appeared in the dailies *anent* the heavy state of the ground interfering materially with the individual play of the teams, the Rovers, who shared the complaint, did not all come off in their match with the Durhams yesterday evening. To begin with, some of the players did not turn up, and the vacancies had to be filled up on the ground by outsiders. Their play was rather loose, and during the first half glaring chances of scoring were muffed by bad play. There are still a few among the Rovers forward brigade who take an interest in the game; but among the remainder the zeal to excel has quite disappeared. The Durhams in the game yesterday evening played a neat combined game, and each player in passing a ball had always one of his side to receive it. Their steady play told on the Rovers, and they found very little difficulty in sending the leather through the sticks. The Rovers made repeated attacks on the Mhowites' goal, but the cool and collected manner in which their goal-keeper defended his sticks won the plaudits of the on-lookers. The game at the call of time was three to love. The Durhams leave to-day for Mhow, but will be back in Bombay for the tournament. On Saturday the Rovers meet the Royal Artillery from Colaba, when, it is to be hoped, they will try to recover the ground they are losing so rapidly.

THE TODDY SHOP PROTEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think most people living in the neighbourhood of Cumballa Hill will heartily join in the protest made by your correspondent, under date of the 27th instant, against the proposed granting of a license for the opening of a toddy shop on a site opposite Kemp and Co.'s shop. Beyond the desire of the Abkari Department to swell the receipts from liquor licenses there is no excuse whatever for the creation of the projected nuisance, for in close proximity to this site at least one drinking place has already been provided by the thoughtful care of the department, where, for a small sum, any thirsty soul can refresh himself or get drunk. Moreover, it is very undesirable to place temptation in the way of topers anywhere, on Gowalia Hill, Pedder Road, or Gibbs Road, because even apart from the large number of domestic servants living there, numerous mill-hands and coolies who live all over the Malabar Hill districts daily pass over those thoroughfares. Even as it is, some of these good folk after imbibing, not wisely but too well, render night hideous by their noise and sometimes by their squabbles.

Unfortunately, what is everyone's business is no one's duty, and as it is not likely that there will be any combined protest from the residents, I can but hope that you will use your powerful influence for us, and will point out to the Abkari branch, the serious nature of the injury they propose to inflict on the sober and law-abiding people who reside near "Kemp and Company."—Yours, &c.,

A RESIDENT.

Sept. 28.

THE PANANDHIKER MEMORIAL FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At the time Mr. (now Raosahib) G. V. Panandhiker, the respected head-master of the High School left this place, some of his friends and admirers resolved to raise a fund to perpetuate his memory. The call for subscriptions was readily responded to, and within a very short time the responsible authorities vested with the power of receiving the funds, were able to announce in a vernacular Belgaum paper, the receipt of a sum amounting to Rs. 250 in cash and promises for a further sum of Rs. 100. This was about a year and a half ago; and at the present moment nothing is heard of the memorial nor even of the proposal itself. A dead silence prevails everywhere in this respect. I, as a person interested in the movement, beg to ask through your columns how the collected money has been utilized and what further action has been taken in connection therewith.—Yours, &c.,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Savantvadi, Sept 26.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A CALCUTTA commercial correspondent writes:—Metal Mining Shares have again gone into retirement and nothing more of last week's tall talk regarding discoveries and prospects is now heard.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the permanent addition of two officers to the existing establishment of the Commissariat Transport Department: one as Personal Assistant to the Commissary-General-in-Chief and the other as second Personal Assistant to the Commissary-General of the Western Circle.

YET a further mishap has occurred on the Kalka-Simla cart-road. On Friday afternoon a great landslip occurred at the seventh mile from Kalka, the scene of previous slides, and even foot passengers could not be crossed over the break. The Maharaja of Kapurthala and a number of passengers were detained some hours on the road, and the mails also were delayed. The conclusion arrived at some time ago that a realignment of the road is not necessary, will apparently have to be reconsidered.

AN application was lately submitted for refund of the value, less ten per cent., of a charger selected from the Reserve Remount Depot, Hosur, for the use of his Excellency the Governor of Madras, and returned to the ranks as unsuitable five weeks after the lapse of the period within which such return is permitted by the regulations. The Governor-General in Council has, we understand, after careful consideration, negatived the application, regretting that the circumstances of the case are not such as warrant a departure from the rules on the subject, which have heretofore been strictly enforced in other similar cases.

THE Darjiling-Himalayan Railway Company's approximate earnings for the week ending 10th September, were Rs. 8,321. Corresponding period of 1891, Rs. 10,007. Decrease, Rs. 1,686. Receipts per mile for the week ending 10th September, 1892, Rs. 163-2-6. Corresponding period of 1891, Rs. 196-3-8. Decrease Rs. 34-1-2. Receipts from 1st July to 10th September, 1892, Rs. 1,05,937. Corresponding period of 1891, Rs. 1,18,471. Decrease, Rs. 12,534.

THE East Indian Railway traffic earnings for week ending 17th September were Rs. 8,19,010-8-0. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 8,88,769. Decrease, Rs. 69,758-8-0. Miles open week ending 17th September, 1892, 1,610. Corresponding week last year, 1,582-7-10. Increase, 27-3-10. Per mile open for week ending 17th September, 1892, Rs. 508-11-3. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 561-8-10. Decrease, Rs. 52-13-7. Earnings from 1st July, 1892 to 17th September, 1893, Rs. 83-47-092-13-0. From 1st July, 1891, to 19th September, 1891, Rs. 93,11,333-7-5. Decrease, Rs. 9,64,240-10-5.

THE Lee-Metford rifles which have arrived in this country, Mark I*, are much handier and simpler in their construction than those which were sent out originally, only to be condemned and returned to England. Such soldiers as have handled them already speak favourably of them, though the bolt action is, of course, a novelty to which they have yet to be accustomed. The absence of recoil in the Lee-Metford is an immense advantage, as recruits will be taught to shoot straight far more quickly with a rifle which does not "kick" in the fashion of the Snider or Martini. The reports from the Schools of Musketry and from regiments, each of which has been given 25 of the new rifles, will be awaited with interest. It is to be hoped they will be favourable, as the shipments to India of the Lee-Metford are now being steadily carried out by the English Ordnance Department.

THE manner in which brevet rank is to be bestowed upon officers of the Staff Corps, so as to put them on an equality with officers of the British Service, has not yet been decided, writes a contemporary. The proposal likely to find most favour with the home authorities is that at the end of every year an average should be struck throughout the British Service, showing what has been the rate of promotion to Major in the previous twelve months, and that this should govern the promotions to local rank in India. There would thus be at the beginning of each year a *Gazette* containing a long list of brevet majors. British regiments serving in India, in which promotion has been retarded, will share equally with the Staff Corps in the grant of this concession.

A LOCAL paper understands that Mr. H. F. Clogstoun will represent Madras on the Supreme Legislative Council this cold weather. Mr. Clogstoun has seen a good deal of service outside the Madras Presidency and by his hard exertions during the famine period has thoroughly earned six months of *otium cum dignitate* in sublimer spheres. For the vacancy thus caused in the Board of Revenue Mr. LeFanu is considered to have a good chance.

THE Revenue Department of the Cadastral Survey in North Behar will be entrusted to Mr. C. P. Lyon, lately officiating as Magistrate of Vogra, and Mr. E. Colvin, who is now on furlough. The former will have his head-quarters at Mozufferpur, the latter at Darbhanga. It is expected that operations in these districts will be completed in two years.

INCOME-TAX returns for the Punjab show that nearly twelve lakhs were collected during the past official year. This is an increase of about a quarter of a lakh over 1890-91 and of three lakhs over the first year in which the tax was imposed. The increment is, however, annually becoming smaller, and it is thought that the limit to the amount which the province can be expected to pay under present conditions, will shortly be reached.

THE sudden death on Saturday of Colonel F. M. Newbery, District Judge of Lucknow, is announced by the local paper, which observes that the event deprives the Oudh judicial service of one of its best men, whom it can ill afford to lose. The deceased officer joined the 38th Native Infantry in the spring of 1859. During the eight years in which he remained in military employ, he saw service with the 8th Punjab Native Infantry in the China campaign of 1860, and with the 24th Punjab Infantry, with the Hazara column, in the Umbeyla campaign of 1863. His services were placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department in the spring of 1867, when he joined the Oudh Commission as an Assistant Commissioner. Since that date his service has been spent almost entirely in Lucknow. Colonel Newbery was one of the two judges specially deputed to try the murderers of the late General Azim-ud-din last spring.

THE total number of deaths registered in the town of Calcutta during the week ending 17th September was 217 against 235 and 168 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 68. There were 6 deaths from cholera, against 12 and 1 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 6. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week, against *nil* in the previous week. There were 15 deaths from tetanus against 23 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 81 and 21 respectively, against 87 and 20 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 24·2 per mille per annum, against 24·2, the mean of the last five years.

WITH regard to the utilisation of the waterpower of the Niagara Falls for the generation of electric force it is stated by *Engineering* that the same principle has just been applied to light Mr. J. Campbell White's baronial residence of Overtoun, in Dumbartonshire, on the Clyde. The waters from the neighbouring hills are collected into a reservoir capable of containing 700,000 gallons, and descend in a twelve-inch cast-iron pipe by a fall of 170ft. to the turbine and dynamo house. The water supply is continuous, and the plant is in duplicate, each set being capable of running the whole installation of 300 lights of 16 candle power.

IN view of the Medical Officer's remarks that the supply of calf lymph from Ootacamund was insufficient and irregular, Government has suggested to the Municipal Council of Coonoor that it start an animal-lymph depot of its own, the use of humanised lymph being entirely discarded.

THE MHOWRA BILL.

MEMORIAL TO THE VICEROY.

THE Bombay Presidency Association has sent in to the Viceroy a voluminous representation on the subject of the Mhowra Bill, which was passed by the Bombay Legislative Council in July last and is now awaiting sanction. The document, which consists of twenty-five foolscap pages of close print, sets forth that—

The Council regret to have to observe that it should have become necessary for them to address this letter to your Lordship. It was hoped that the representation they submitted to the Select Committee of the Local Legislative Council on 7th May last, a copy of which is herewith appended for your Excellency's information, together with the memorials presented by other public bodies, as well as the comments made by the Press, English and Vernacular alike during its passage through all the stages, would have led to the the abandonment of the Bill. The amount of enlightened and disinterested opposition evoked by the measure is not less strong than that which was offered to the larger legislation vetoed by the Government of India in 1882. The difference is this only: that while the unanimous contention of the non-official members of the then Legislative Council against the expediency of the Bill of the day was supported by sufficient evidence of a conclusive character, no such evidence appears to have been adduced by the members who gave their unanimous assent to the passing of the Bill now under your Lordship's consideration. It is superfluous under the circumstances for the Council of the Association to observe that the popular objections to the the Bill have not been met; and so far it has failed to elicit any approval outside the Chamber of the Legislative Council. Neither have the objections set forth by the Council in their representation above referred to been combated. There is such a marked conflict of opinion between the official and non-official experts on all matters relating to the Abkari arrangements fixed from year to year in the Presidency, that the Council of the Association do not hesitate to reiterate in this place their strong opinion as to the imperative necessity of appointing a Commission, consisting of an equal number of independent official and non-official gentlemen, to set at rest the variety of controversial points which have been and are still being discussed by the public. The statements appearing in the annual administration reports are constantly being challenged by the Press and disinterested experts. The numerous petitions and memorials presented to the authorities during the last ten years and more are in themselves no slight evidence of evils in the Abkari system which need to be thoroughly investigated by an independent body sitting openly and taking all available evidence. Commissions have sat in Bengal, in Madras, and in the N.-W. Provinces. Their respective inquiries have been published and the conclusions derived therefrom have been made public property in the provinces named. The truth which lay at the bottom of popular grievances has been arrived at and measures taken which have proved of considerable benefit to their respective populations. Were your Government to direct a similar Commission to be appointed for the whole of the Presidency of Bombay, the Council are of belief that the accuracy or inaccuracy of the official statements regarding Abkari arrangements, notably those referring to that healthy and innocuous beverage, raw toddy, would be tested and the controversy, vigorously going on between the official experts on the one side and the non-official public, including the Press, on the other, would be set at rest. It is true that a Commission was appointed in 1885, but its investigations were solely confined to the Abkari arrangements in vogue in the City of Bombay itself. But the result of the inquiry was so far satisfactory that some of the official statements with regard to toddy were proved on unimpeachable evidence to be incorrect. Nay more, the misstatements had so far misled the Government that in its resolution it was constrained to admit its previous error and modify the arrangements regarding toddy in the city. This fact demonstrates how great is the necessity of a Commission for the entire Presidency. The Council of the Association are firmly persuaded that so long as such an essential enquiry is delayed, popular discontent into the Abkari arrangements in the Presidency will continue. The urgency, therefore, of such a Commission cannot be too strongly recommended to your Lordship.

The petition reviews every argument which has been urged pro. and con and concludes:—

It is also needful to combat the statement made by Sir Charles Pritchard in his speech with regard to the views expressed by the majority of the Council of the Association, dated 24th September 1887, on the abatement of the use of intoxicants. It may be mentioned in reference thereto that then, as now, the Council strongly urged on the Local Government the desirability of removing popular grievances regarding raw toddy, which, they stoutly maintain, is an innocuous beverage compared with the deleterious mhowra spirit. The most surprising fact to be noticed in this connexion is, that the Government of Bombay never replied to their letter! And now *after a silence of five years* Sir Charles Pritchard refers to this expression of opinion therein on intoxicants! though, even in making such reference, it is a matter of regret that only a part of their views should have been commented upon. So far it is entirely misleading. The true significance of the whole text will be clearly understood by your Lordship from what follows: In conclusion, the Council beg to be understood that they are as much desirous of putting down the use of intoxicants by all legitimate means without *unnecessary hardship on any section of the people* as the Government itself, and convinced as they are that a free use of fresh toddy will tend more and more to a *decrease of consumption of ardent spirit*, they beg that the Government will give the subject that attention which its great importance deserves." The Council firmly adhere to that opinion still. Their contention yet is, that it is the artificial and harsh restraints on raw toddy which have been at the root of the greater illicit distillation, and that a relaxation of the rules regarding it is the only and proper course to bring about the normal condition of things, not only in Thanna, but all over the Presidency. This is the most important reason for which the Council then ask, and still ask, for a public Commission to thoroughly go into the whole question regarding toddy.

Summarising, the Council of the Association observe: "(1.) That the allegation regarding drunkenness in Thanna remains unproven. (2.) That the allegation regarding increased crimes of all sorts taking their origin in intemperate habits remains unproven." On the other hand, they have demonstrated that the larger record of crimes in Thana can be very properly attributed to the peculiar physical, economical and social conditions of the people, and partly to the want of an adequate force of the police. Such being the case, the Council pray that the Mhowra Bill be disallowed, and that with a view to putting the Abkari administration on a better and sounder footing, in the spirit of the despatches of the Secretary of State and the Government of India, a Commission of independent official and non-official gentlemen be appoined at an early day.

THE EAST COAST RAILWAY.

ON the 8th instant the section from Vizagapatam to Yellamanchelli was opened for traffic. His Highness the Maharajah was invited to be present on this auspicious occasion. Accordingly his Highness proceeded to Vizagapatam accompanied by the managers of the Samasthanam, Mr. Gopinath Takurjee of Madras and a small retinue. Early on the morning of the 8th instant Messrs. V. V. Kotchunda Rao Pantulu, Ch. Ramamurty Pantulu, Gopinath Takurjee and the other members of the staff were present at the station. The Chief Engineer and Mr. Willock, Collector of the District, received the Maharajah on his arrival, and all took their seats in their respective positions. The line was then declared open by his Highness. Mr. Willock, the Maharajah and staff, having entered the special carriage set apart for their accommodation, started for Anakapalli. The party stopped here for about five minutes, during which time the good folks of Anakapalli presented his Highness with cocoanuts and limes. His Highness and party then set forward again, and enjoying the scenery a round they reached Kasimkota in about 5 minutes. Here the proprietor of the Kasimkota estate erected triumphal arches and made the occasion as gay as possible by having a nautch party in the pendal erected for the purpose by the side of the line. His Highness acknowledged all the honours by repeatedly bowing while the train continued its progress. At Yellamanchelli, the residents presented addresses to his Highness the Maharajah and Mr. Willock. After a stay of about half an hour the party returned to Anakapalli, where a carriage belonging to Rajah G. N. Gajapati Rao, C.I.E., was waiting. His Highness drove to the bungalow in the Rajah's garden, and left by train for Vizagapatam.

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SIR R. WEST ON HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA.

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

THERE has been a vast extension of secondary education in the last ten years, but the charge to Government has decreased, the augmented expenses being defrayed chiefly by increased fees. Nothing could testify more strongly than this to the eagerness of the people for advanced education. They desire English education in preference to vernacular; but judging by numbers, they desire instruction in the classical languages, and especially in Sanskrit, still fifty per cent. more than in English. It is evident that there is room now for an enlargement of the basis of Sanskrit study; it should no longer remain isolated, but should be taught and learned in connection with all that may be gained through English of the European ways of facing the same problems which Sanskrit literature presents and strives to solve. It is not unworthy of the most powerful Government that it should respond to the nobler cravings of its subjects, and the expansion of the classical teaching need not involve any such expense as would materially disturb the balance between the outlay on secondary and on primary education. The youths receiving secondary education amount, after all, to only some five per cent. of the whole number recorded as under instruction in India. The students in colleges amount to no more than one per cent. In England the proportion is twice as great; in a German State four or five times as great, of youths under secondary instruction. In a German town, indeed, from a third to a half of the children are in the higher schools; but in Germany it is everywhere recognised, in direct opposition to the principle announced by the Government of India, that the State is more especially interested in the higher education, the town or locality in the lower. The contributions of Government are regulated accordingly. In 1890-91 the expenditure of the Government of the Bombay in aid of secondary schools is set down as Rs. 10,230, on secondary schools under municipalities against Rs. 27,403 contributed by the municipal funds, and Rs. 27,348 obtained from fees. This is, of course, far from representing the whole case, since Rs. 125,000 were expended on secondary schools managed directly by Government. But even here fees were levied to the amount of Rs. 183,000. For aided secondary schools under private management Government contributed Rs. 190,000 towards an aggregate expenditure of Rs. 700,000. The fees produced Rs. 275,000, and the endowments about Rs. 228,000. To secondary schools managed by District Local Boards the Government contributed but Rs. 391 out of about Rs. 5,000. To the Government secondary schools the municipalities contributed but Rs. 6,700 and the Local Boards nothing. These figures show that the Bombay Government has not indeed wholy withdrawn from its care of secondary education, but they show too that the municipalities are but little encouraged in their efforts to maintain higher education, and that the public contributions all round are meagre and insufficient. So far from being compared, secondary education is starved, except in so far as it is sustained by the payments of fees, and these in India are extracted mainly from a needy, half-famished class, having as strong a claim as any to the public aid in qualifying their children for their future callings. In the native States under Bombay the total expenditure on secondary education was Rs. 190,000, and of this the States contributed Rs. 134,000. Admitting then the claims of primary instruction, it may fairly be contended that even in Bombay secondary education, so greedily sought and readily paid for by the people, may properly ask such support from the State as shall raise it to the highest efficiency, and by means of bursaries bring it within reach of every boy of adequate capacity and promise. If all India is taken into view the case is no better; perhaps worse than in Bombay. Between 1881 and 1885 the total cost of secondary instruction for boys rose from forty-four to sixty-four lakhs of rupees, while the Government contributions actually diminished from Rs. 1,596,000 to Rs. 1,518,000. In Madras in 1888-89 there were 147 high schools, with some 26,000 pupils. But of these forty-seven were unaided, and, of course uncontrolled; sixty-eight were aided; twenty-eight were Local Board schools, and only four directly supported and controlled by Government. In University education the retrogression of Government has been marked in 1889-90 by reducing the staff of European professors at the Hooghly College and placing the Krishnagur and Rajashahye [illegible] under a European principal of the subordinate educational service, assisted by graduates of the Calcutta University. The education at these institutions may possibly not be seriously and immediately impaired by the change of the staff; but there is, at least, a risk of deterioration. The students in the Bengal Colleges went on meanwhile increasing, while the cost of each to Government fell by about twenty per cent. Economy was further attained by refusing grant-in-aid to 413 secondary schools in 1889-90, which was followed in 1890-91 by a decline of 2,000 in the number of pupils in these establishments, though the number of schools increased. In the Punjab of six colleges, only one remained under Government control in 1890-91. The control of University education, of which the Government is divesting itself, is not as yet passing in any large measure into native hands. In Madras in 1887-88, of eleven first-class colleges teaching the course up to the B.A. degree, seven were aided colleges, six maintained by missionary bodies, and one the Doveton (Protestant) College. Three high schools, it is said, became second-grade colleges, teaching up to the first examination in arts, and three, it is further said, are under native committees. There is one college of higher rank, founded by the Maharajah of Vizianagram; but the most completely developed, and perhaps the only fully developed college under purely native management in India, is the Fergusson College at Poona. A college at Aligarh is a native foundation, but it is under a European principal. It is the missionaries who thus far are taking the place of Government, and the readiness with which their teaching is accepted proves the intense desire of the people for high education. There is no reason to doubt that the missionary colleges do their work efficiently; their students take honours in the University examinations. Yet secular instruction is not the aim of their being, and Sir A. Croft remarks of Bengal, in 1888-89, that the superiority of the Government colleges was fully maintained. The institution of the science degrees in the Indian Universities, or the introduction of the science subjects into the course for B.A., produced a certain movement from the literary to the science course. In Madras, in 1887-8, there was a transfer of about thirty per cent. of candidates from languages to the various "optional" or selected subjects. The extension of professional openings and professional studies will, it may be hoped, continue to attract many students to physical science; but, in spite of the general success of the candidates for degrees taking up the optional subjects, they have of late declined in numbers from year to year. Sir A. Croft observes that in the unaided colleges science is virtually no longer taught. The strong natural bent of the people of Bengal has prevailed against all inducements. In Bombay the impetus given under Lord Reay's administration to technical teaching has not yet lost any of its force. It is maintained with liberality, the expenditure in 1890-91 having risen from 89,000 rupees to 123,000 rupees contributed by Government. Literary education and technical training go on *pari passu*, though pursued generally by quite different classes of students. But training for practical ends is sought in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, and in the classes of the Poona College of Science. In the University the old order of studies still maintains its predominance. The number of students taking up the classical languages does not decline, and the general interest of native society in the Sanskrit literature grows more pronounced as it grows more enlightened. But while the demand for a higher and more complete teaching is thus growing, the means of teaching, even where they have not been lessened, have not been allowed to increase. There would seem, as Sir A. Croft reported in 1888, to be "room for a great development of the highest form of education, of the value of which to its possessors and to the State there can be little doubt;" but the Government colleges, which could best impart the highest instruction, are bound down to tasks of a lower order by the insufficiency of their staffs. Mr. Wordsworth, the Principal of the Elphinstone College, reports: "If no additions are to be made, the work of preparing youths for the previous examinations should be carried on in the high schools or provincial colleges, and this college be open only to students preparing for the higher examinations. With our existing staff we could teach these pretty effectually, and include in our course some lectures for those reading for the degree of M. A." It is evident, then, that, as at present constituted and manned, the Government colleges fall short of giving that highest instruction without which all the lower teaching must more or less fail to produce a creative, reproductive intelligence. It is only to Government agency that we can look for this highest teaching; and for a due balance of effort and development amongst the several classes of instruction it is indispensable. It has already been pointed out, in the inaugural address of the eminent President of this Congress, how the study of Sanskrit has, in the past generation, added to the history of the human mind and of human institutions. It is taking an ever-widening place in the field of literature and history, and the facts and thoughts which it presents claim more and more an equal place beside those furnished by the more familiar literature of ancient and modern Europe. For India a correct appreciation of the teachings of its literature is of inestimable importance. In no other country is the present so deeply rooted in the past; in no one are existing institutions, beliefs, and manners so none are existing institutions, beliefs, and manners so unintelligible, except by reference to their origin in a remote antiquity. The search for what this far past has to reveal, the interpretation of what it has to tell, ought to be, must be in great part, the work of native scholars. But just as the treasures of Sanskrit are now found indispensable by the European scholar to a complete survey of human progress, so must the native student be furnished with an ample armament of general culture, with European learning and European methods of investigation, if he is to discover and appreciate the golden ore in the Eastern mines of learning. He must bear a torch of European criticism if he is to draw from his native stores matter that will be accepted as a true addition to the wealth of mankind. He it is who has to take up those elements of civilisation which Europe offers, and present them in shapes which his countrymen can assimilate, and through them find their way into the great march of modern progress. A stunted and merely Asiatic culture will for such a purpose be almost useless. Of Sanskrit, as of many other things, it may be said that to know it alone is but to half know it, and recent history demonstrates that its study cannot really flourish except when it grows side by side with a free and generous culture in the widest sense. The few purely Oriental colleges that have survived in India have been described as "mere remnants of old institutions, designed for the cultivation

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE experiences of the French in Dahomey have not been of a nature to cause jubilation at the Paris War Office. Many months have now elapsed since war was proclaimed against King Behanzin, and fighting between the French and Dahomeyan troops has been going on more or less constantly ever since; but it is only within the last few days that the French commander has been able to report any decided advantage over his savage opponent, or to hold out the hope of an early and successful termination to the campaign. It seems strange that the ruler of a barbarous African State, with a population estimated at less than a quarter of a million, should be able to keep at bay for more than six months one of the chief military Powers of Europe; but allowance must be made, in the first place, for the difficulties of access to the French Hinterland, and, secondly, for that habitual contempt of a civilised and disciplined assailant for a savage foe, which is ordinarily the parent of such grave disasters at the outset of the operations. The French troops have suffered heavily both in Tonquin and in Dahomey through their overweening confidence in themselves, and their consequent neglect of proper precautions; but Colonel Dodds, who is now in command of the French expeditionary column, seems to be the right man in the right place, and he has already more than retrieved the losses and mistakes of three months ago, which caused so much concern to the French Government and people. According to a despatch from the French coast settlement of Porto Novo, Colonel Dodds has already succeeded in worsting the enemy in more than one encounter, and must by this time be nearly within striking distance of the Dahomeyan capital. He set out from Porto Novo on the 16th ult., and was engaged for two days in crossing the Adjara lagoon. On the 19th he arrived at Uetin, bombarded and captured Takon on the 20th, reached Sakete on the 21st, and leaving on the following day for Katagon. In the course of the march the column was vigorously attacked by the Dahomeyans, and Captain Bellamy, two European sergeants, and six native sharpshooters were slightly wounded. The country through which the column passed is described as well wooded, offering plenty of cover for the Dahomeyan sharp-shooters. Leaving Katagou on the 26th ult., Colonel Dodds appears to have pushed on in the direction of the River Uema, the enemy retiring as the French troops advanced; but there can be little doubt that the Dahomeyans will make a determined stand before their capital is reached, and the issue of that conflict, in all probability, will decide the campaign. In preparation for this decisive struggle, the French commander is now hurrying up to the front his latest reinforcements, including Senegal tirailleurs, artillery, cavalry, and a thousand men of the Foreign Legion, all Europeans and armed with the latest weapons of precision. So far as the French are concerned, it is evident that nothing will be left to chance or personal prowess.

English military men will have noted, says "Broad Arrow," with satisfaction the very thorough and successful manner in which Colonel Dodds, commanding the French Expedition against the King of Dahomey, has done his work. There seems no reason to doubt that in a very short time the French Colonel with an English name will have planted the tricolour on the King's "palace" in Abomey, and read the king and his forces a lesson certainly equal, if not superior, in severity, to that which we were compelled, under somewhat similar circumstances, to read the Jebus. But one doubtful result of the campaign gives us some thought, and that is the question what will become of the Amazons, of whom it is stated there are some 4,000 in the employ of King Behanzin, and who are known to be very efficient and courageous soldiers. To any European troops it would be a hardship to have to battle with these famous women-warriors; and more especially it will be so to our gallant Gallic neighbours, who, we may be sure, will spare as many as they can of their feminine opponents.

In addition to the grand military manœuvres in South Russia, in which upwards of eighty thousand men will take part, manœuvres on a smaller scale will be held at the following places:—Between Odessa and Nicolieff, Bender, Kuson, and Ekaterinoslav. The troops which will take part in the manœuvres between Odessa and Nicolieff will comprise the following:—Infantry, sixteen and a-half battalions; Cavalry, seven squadrons, with four sotnias of Cossacks: Artillery, seven batteries nd a pontoon train. Bender:—Infantry, seventeen battalions; Cavalry, twelve squadrons and two sotnias of Cossacks; Artillery, six batteries. The above troops will be under the command of eleven generals, with ninety-nine staff officers. Kuson:—Infantry twenty-two battalions; Cavalry, twelve sotnias of Cossacks; Artillery, four batteries. Ekaterinoslav:—Infantry, sixteen and a quarter battalions; Cavalry, fourteen squadrons; Artillery, eight batteries. The grand manœuvres will take the form of an invasion of the Crimea, an attack being made by water, and for this purpose the newly formed Black Sea fleet is expected to take an important part. In addition to the troops that are now in the Crimea, all the important positions in the vicinity of Sebastopol will be held by the reserves.

The plan of operations of the Russian naval manœuvres in the Baltic, which have just begun is not very ambitious. A squadron starting from the Swedish coast will try to force its way into the Gulf of Finland, with the ultimate object of bombarding Cronstadt. It is assumed to have destroyed on its way the batteries, fortifications, arsenals, and semaphores on the coast, and will attempt to disembark troops at Reval and Helsingfors, the two ports which form the key to the Gulf. The defence will be entrusted to torpedo-boats and coast batteries. It is anticipated that the attacking fleet will be engaged by the torpedo flotillas at every step in its progress, and in the assault in front of Cronstadt the torpedo-boats will be supported by ships. Admiral Stesenkoff is the supreme umpire. The attacking squadron is under the command of Admiral Kaznakow, and the defence is conducted by Admiral Gercken.

The letter from the Rev. J. Brough, Chaplain to the Forces, Shorncliffe, concerning a man to be discharged from the Service as an invalid, with no home to go to, and without pension of any kind—is one of those distressing cases which shows the folly of permitting weakly youths to enlist. As long as some ten or twelve thousand "specials" are taken every year, in order that the British public may be gulled into believing that the Army is complete in numbers, so long shall we hear of these sad cases of men discharged as medically unfit for the Service.

If recruits were carefully and thoroughly examined before enlistment, and only suitable men taken, there should be very few cases of soldiers becoming afterwards medically unfit; and it becomes a question. If the authorities permit a weakly man to enlist, are they justified in afterwards discharging him in a penniless state for medical reasons? It was to assist such unfortunate cases, that a home at Southsea was some little time ago started we believe by General Synge, and perhaps it would be as well that the chaplain at Shorncliffe should apply to him.

In recognition of the "soldiers' battle" of Inkerman, a non-commissioned officer from each regiment serving in the Crimea was specially selected for a commission bearing date November 5, 1854, the date of Inkerman. The commissions awarded were ten in the Cavalry and forty-two in the Infantry. One of those promoted, Captain John Lee, late of the 17th and 100th Regiments, has just died in his seventieth year. Captain Lee, who was selected out of the 17th Regiment, was the first Adjutant of the 100th Regiment when it was added to the establishment three years after the Crimean war. He retired by sale upwards of twenty-eight years ago. Of the selections in the Inkerman "Gazette," a Royal Welsh Fusilier, in Colour-Sergeant Luke O'Connor, V. C., of Alma and Redan celebrity, has retired with the rank of Major-General, and still survives. Three of the Cavalry men are still to the fore in Major John Lee, late Royal Dragoons, Major F. L. Michael, late 13th Light Dragoons, and Captain H. Jennings, late 4th Hussars, while their number may possibly be added to by Mr. W. Hall, late 6th Dragoons, and Lieutenant H. E. Fitzgerald, late 5th Dragoon Guards, who sold out after the war. Colonel Adrian Bennett, late of the 7th Fusiliers, and Major T. Grace, late 57th, are among the survivors of the Infantry men, as are Colonels W. Dring, T. C. Brown, and J. Scott, late Army Pay Department; Colonel J. M. Sexton, late 95th and Bombay Staff Corps; and Captain J Baird, Military Knight of Windsor. Captain Burridge, 4th King's Own, died on active service in Abyssinia; Lieutenant J. Gordon, 93rd, died during the Mutiny; and yet another of this gallant band in Captain W. Lawson, of the Black Watch, lost his life during the suppression of the Sepoy revolt, receiving his mortal wound when in command of the picket of the 42nd, in the fierce fight on the banks of the Suarda, on the morning of January 15, 1858. There is a difficulty in tracing those who have left the Service, notably in the cases of Captain J. Singer, late Rifle Brigade; Captain W. Minister, late 77th Regiment; Lieutenant John Evans, late 38th; Lieutenant J. Moon, late 30th: and Lieutenant J. Thwaites, late 28th. We shall be glad to hear that any of them can still be counted as survivors, says the "Army and Navy Gazette."

M. Burdeau, after consultion with the technical services, has at length arrived at a decision in regard to the much-debated question of quick firing guns for the French Fleet. His purpose is to secure unity of type, and the Armstrong, Hotchkiss, and Creusot guns have been rejected on various grounds. The model adopted will have the tube of the type made at the National Factory, at Ruelle, which has given excellent results, and the Canet breech mechanism and mount. It is thus believed in French naval circles that an efficient gun has at length been secured. The work of transforming the old guns at Ruelle, which M. Barbey initiated, has therefore been stopped, and the new weapon will be pushed forward with great activity, both at the National Foundry and in private works. The Canet breech possesses many advantages, and the mount gives great facilities to the gunner.

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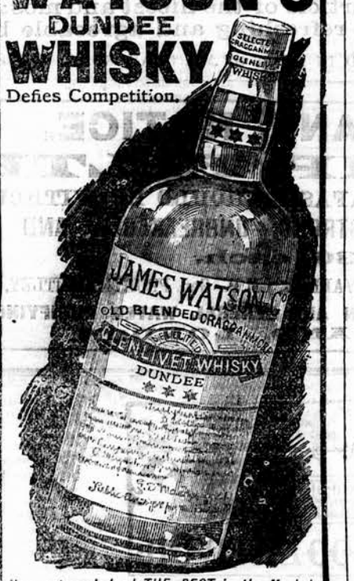

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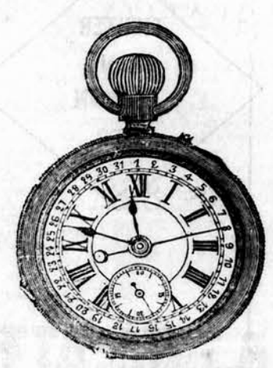

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